

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2505.



LEO XIII. AT THE DEATH OF POPE PIUS IX.

The ceremony of tapping the head after death with a silver hammer, as performed by the future Pope Leo XIII. as Cardinal Camerlengo, upon the body of the deceased Pontiff.

Strangely impressive is the method decreed for electing a successor to the Pontifical throne. After death is announced by the physicians the Cardinal Camerlengo, President of the Apostolic Chamber, becomes the head of the church for the time being. The laws of precedent declare that a successor must be chosen by a conclave of Cardinals ten days after death of the Pope is declared. But meanwhile there is much to be done—much of detail and ceremony.

When the doctors have certified formally that all is over with the mortal life of the Pontiff the Cardinal Camerlengo assumes charge of all affairs. In violet robes, and accompanied by the Clerks of the Chamber, robed in black, he will approach the corpse and, tapping him three times on the forehead with a silver mallet, will invoke the dead Pope by the name by which his mother called him in his boyhood, calling him three times:

"Gioacchino! Gioacchino! Gioacchino!"

If no sign of life be given after this strange summons the Apostolic Prothonotaries draw up the Act of Death. The Chamberlain takes the Fisherman's ring of massive gold, worth a hundred golden crowns, and, having broken it up, divides the fragments among the six Masters of Ceremonies.

The secretaries carry all the other seals to the Cardinal Camerlengo, who breaks them also in the presence of the Auditor, the Treasurer and the apostolic clerks.

Twelve penitentiaries of St. Peter's Church with chaplains see the body shaved and embalmed with new perfumes. They vest it in the pontifical habits, crown it with mitre and place a chalice in the hands. The great bell of the Capitol, which only sounds when the Pope is dead, knells unceasingly.

The Pope lies in state in St. Peter's on a lofty catafalque, and many tapers burn in the chapel of the Holy Trinity. Through the grille the faithful kiss the feet. After three days the corpse is lapped in lead. Two and fifty Cardinals of the dead Pope's creation will put in gold and silver medals, having the effigy of their benefactor on one side and some notable act of his upon the other. The leaden coffin is placed inside a casket covered with cypress wood and walled up in some part of the Basilica.

On the first and ninth day after death 200 masses of requiem are offered, the first and last being chanted by a cardinal bishop, assisted by four mitred cardinals. On the second to the eighth day inclusive 100 masses are said daily.

LIPTON'S BOAT SHOWS UP BETTER THAN RELIANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ATLANTIC CITY, July 20.—The challenger defeated the Shamrock I in the trial races today.

NEWPORT, July 20.—The Constitution defeated the Reliance today on time allowance, by ninety-seven seconds over a course of thirty-seven miles.

CASSINI AND HAY DISPUTE EACH OTHERS' STATEMENTS

PARIS, July 20.—Count Cassini denies that he assured Secretary Hay that Russia would concede the opening of certain Manchurian ports.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is asserted at the State Department here that Count Cassini pledged Russia to the opening of two ports in Manchuria.

King and Queen to Visit Ireland.

LONDON, July 20.—The King and Queen left today for a visit in Ireland.

THE LONG SUFFERINGS OF POPE LEO END IN A PEACEFUL DEATH



POPE LEO XIII.

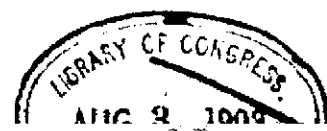
Scenes at His Bedside Were Most Impressive—A Sketch of the Pontiff's Long Career—Candidates for the Papal Throne.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, Italy, July 20.—Pope Leo died at 4:04 o'clock this afternoon, his last words before passing to his final rest being the Benediction. The end came peacefully except for a slight choking immediately preceding the lapse into insensibility. The death bed scene was most impressive. The dying Pontiff was surrounded by Cardinals, members of the Papal court, diplomats and relatives, who had been summoned early in the day.

OREGLIA THE NEXT POPE.

ROME, July 20.—The body of the Pope remains undisturbed.



NEAR THREE MILLIONS

Inventory Estate of Late Sam C. Allen.

Mark P. Robinson, J. O. Carter and Paul Muhlendorf, executors of the will of the late Samuel C. Allen, have filed an inventory of the estate. It shows a total valuation of \$2,325,172.35. The footings of each class are as follows:

Cash	79,731.98
Bonds	362,700.00
Sugar Plantation Stocks	405,984.43
Miscellaneous Stocks	503,883.00
Fire Claim Assignments	2,920.00
Real Estate	118,252.61
Bills Receivable, secured	296,074.32
Bills Receivable, unsecured	10,247.00
Bills Receivable, secured by collateral	545,279.13
Leasehold	100.00
Total	\$2,325,172.35

More than half of the cash is with Allen & Robinson, Ltd., the remainder with Bishop & Co. Of bonds the largest holding is \$222,700 O. R. & L. Co. six per cent. The heaviest holdings of sugar stocks are 1912 shares Oahu Sugar Co., par value \$100, placed at \$158,000 value; second, 685 shares Wai-lua Agricultural Co., par value \$100, at \$35,127; third, 4560 shares Ewa Plantation Co., par value \$20, at \$55,600.

Miscellaneous stocks are listed thus: 171 shares C. Brewer & Co., \$100 par value, \$2,216; 15 shares E. O. Hall & Son, \$100 par value, \$1,215; 202 shares Mutual Telephone Co., \$10 par value, \$2,020; 872 shares Oahu Railway & Land Co., \$100 par value, \$23,131; 4676 shares Allen & Robinson, Ltd., \$100 par value, \$467,600; 5 shares Hawaiian Fibre Co., \$100 par value, \$500.

The real estate is inventoried as follows: Allen block and Pierce building, Queen street, \$62,177.85; corner King and Richards streets, \$27,181.73; corner King and Alakea streets, \$6,490.82; Makiki property, \$99,938.75; Aala property, \$51,500; two lots at Punui, \$240.50; Umi land, Kailua, \$37,755; Puhakaa, \$7,855; and Kaloaloe, \$4,415; \$31,551.66; lot at Pearl City, \$475.30.

The estimate being evidently conservative, there is no doubt that the estate, in ordinary times when there was no depression, would liquidate at a value of three million dollars or more.

JUDGE WILCOX'S WILL.

William Luther Wilcox made his will five days before his death. He leaves to his wife, Kahulua Wilcox, one-third of his personal property absolutely and one-third of his real estate for life and, at her death, to her heirs. The same proportions of both classes of property are left to Wilhelmina, his adopted daughter. All the residue of his estate, real and personal, is to be divided among his brothers Charles, George, Albert and Samuel, the children of any deceased brother taking by right of representation. William O. Smith is nominated to be executor, with a request that he be exempt from giving a bond.

Mr. Smith, in a petition for probate of the will, gives the probable value and the character of the estate as follows: Real estate consisting of various parcels of land of an estimated value in all of \$75,000, and personal estate consisting of insurance policies, furniture, machinery, goods and chattels of an estimated value of \$20,000, or a total valuation of \$95,000.

The will was executed on July 7, 1903, in presence of Mabel D. Gee and E. C. Waterhouse, M. D.

BIG INJUNCTION SUIT.

Argument in the injunction suit of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. vs. Wailuku Sugar Co. continued through-out yesterday before Judge De Bolt. After Mr. Hartwell concluded his speech from the previous day, W. O. Smith, also addressed the court for the plaintiff. W. A. Kinney then took the floor and talked the rest of the day for the defendant.

FORMER WAILUKU CASES.

A. S. Hartwell has filed a motion for a decree ordering plaintiff to pay costs including counsel fees in each of the injunction suits of Wailuku Sugar Co. vs. Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. The first was to enjoin the construction of a tunnel by the defendant and the second to enjoin defendant from depositing debris in the Wailuku river bed. Deponent received a fee of \$250 in each the Circuit and the Supreme Courts in each of the cases, or a total of \$1000, and incurred sundry other expenses on behalf of the defendant.

OBJECTS TO JUDGE GEAR.

In the matter of the estate of R. W. Holt, deceased, or the forty-year old probate of will, Henry Smith, trustee, makes a special appearance for the purpose of moving that the petition of John F. Colburn filed June 16, 1903, be transferred for hearing to Judge J. T. De Bolt on the ground that Judge Geo. D. Gear is without jurisdiction to hear or determine the matters and things alleged and prayed for in said petition. The motion is based on the record and an affidavit of Clerk P. Danson Kellett Jr. to the effect that the presiding judge in accordance with the Circuit Court rules for the week including June 16, 1903, was the Honorable J. T. De Bolt. First Judge of the Circuit Court for the First Circuit.

PETITION FOR GUARDIAN.

Samuel Andrews petitions that W. R. Castle be appointed guardian of four minor children of Maria N. Nalwai late of Honolulu also of Helen Kulo-ha and Louisa Kanaauo, minors. The proposed wards are from thirteen to three years of age and the petitioner has been acting as their unofficial guardian but he believes they ought to have a guardian appointed by the court to look after estate they own, consisting of shares of corporations, land and pieces of land. Mr. Castle is mentioned as the choice of the children for their guardian.

MUST WORK FOR HAWAII

How to Get Money For Pearl Harbor.

"Now that Congress is to meet in October Hawaii should begin to bestir itself if there is anything to be accomplished at the extra session for the islands," said P. R. Helm, secretary of the Merchants' Association yesterday. "Hawaii wants lots of things, everyone will admit that. The question is, how to get them. They won't come to us if we sit still and wait. 'What we want most is an appropriation for the improvement of Pearl Harbor and every channel should be utilized for bringing this properly before Congress. The Army and Navy expects and have plans already made for work on the army and naval posts in Hawaii and Congress has been asked for an appropriation for this purpose. But it is public sentiment that counts. Congress won't act of its own initiative so much as it depends upon public sentiment. This is a particularly opportune time for an agitation of this kind—the war cloud in the Orient, and while it is not expected that America will have a hand in it, yet there is no telling when war will break out and America has extensive interests in that part of the country which must be protected at all hazards. There is no question whatever, but that this is the most important strategic point in the Pacific, and this must be brought home to those on the Pacific Coast and they must be made to realize the necessity for the improvement of Pearl Harbor and why a strong military base should be established in Honolulu."

"The best way to bring this about, in my opinion, is to have the commercial organizations appoint good strong committees to carefully outline the different points why it would benefit the Pacific Coast states and the whole American people, to have this port strongly fortified. Resolutions should be drafted to be sent to the commercial organizations on the Pacific Coast and in the eastern states, and also to draft resolutions to send to the proper departments at Washington. If necessary these resolutions should be followed up from time to time with letters and other petitions."

"Just at present the interest of the world is centered in the Orient—there is no question but what America is looking on the Pacific more now, than at any time in the past. It is just the time for agitation of this matter, and in any event Hawaii will receive a great deal of publicity and will be brought before the commercial organizations of the United States. There is no question in my mind that if the matter is properly brought before them it will result in making a good many friends for us who may do us some good. At the same time it should be taken up with the different Congressmen, and Delegate Kuhio should be asked to push the matter."

"Nearly every state in the union is represented in the islands and if these people would organize, and in turn petition the congressmen in their former homes it would help a great deal. Now that an extra session of Congress has been called it is most important that we should get to work immediately. We are fortunate in having both the Navy and War Departments with us, which is not always the case in other places. I remember when Fort Orchard dry dock was established on the Sound, the government had heard nothing of the place. The citizens agitated the thing so long and persistently that a sentiment in favor of it was created, ending with the sending of commissioners which finally decided to locate the dry docks where wanted. There is a strong sentiment already that Hawaii should be strongly fortified and with proper effort an appropriation of ten million dollars can be secured to make the necessary extensive improvements."

MARSTON CAMPBELL RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

Yesterday Marston Campbell mailed his resignation to Supt. Cooper, who, being out of town at the time had no opportunity to pass upon it. Mr. Campbell said yesterday he had rather resign than go without a long vacation. His serious runaway accident, the complete overturn in his office, the persecution of the Legislature, the hard, confining work, had all conspired to break him down. He needed and hoped to get a long vacation with his family, who are now on the coast for his wife's health.

ASK JUDGMENT IN KOREAN CASES

Motion for judgment in favor of defendant was filed in United States court yesterday in the 113 Korean cases. The motion filed yesterday in each of the cases of F. W. Berger vs. E. F. Bishop sets out that Judge Estee sustained the demurrer of the defendant to the complaint of plaintiff on July 10. Plaintiff was then given five days to file an amended complaint and it is alleged that the five days are up and no amended complaint has been filed. The plea for judgment is based on the pleadings and records in the case.

INVESTMENTS APPROVED.

Judge De Bolt granted the petitions of W. O. Smith, guardian of Arthur P. Gay and Eric R. J. Gay, for leave and piece of land. Mr. Castle is mentioned as the choice of the children for their guardian.

AMERICA'S MOST GIFTED ARTIST DIES ABROAD

LONDON, July 17.—James McNeill Whistler, the artist, died today.

James McNeill Whistler was a son of Major George Washington Whistler of Baltimore. The painter received his education at the West Point military academy but having a bent for art did not follow an army career, but instead became a pupil of Gleyre, of Paris, and grew famous as a painter. Numerous foreign governments have showered decorations upon him. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Order of St. Michael, Bavaria; an honorary member of the Royal Academies of Rome and Bavaria, member of numerous British art associations, and had won a great reputation all over Europe. Some of the most famous of his paintings are portraits of Carlyle, Sarasate, "The Peacock Room," and the portrait of his mother, which is on view in the Luxembourg Palace, Paris. He was the author of "Ten O'Clock," "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" and the "Baronet and the Butterfly."

NEW YORK, July 17.—The decision of the court permits the Mercantile Trust Company to foreclose its mortgage on the shipbuilding trust for \$16,000,000. There will be an appeal.

The Mercantile Trust Company are suing for bondholders of the trust to foreclose the mortgage given to secure \$16,000,000 of a bond issue. The ship trust was organized a year ago with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 and a provision for a bond issue of sixteen millions. The Trust Company sues because they claim that it was stated to them at the time they took the bonds that the trust had contracts on hand amounting to thirty-six millions on which there would be a profit of five million dollars. It is now claimed by the bondholders that this was a misrepresentation and that the trust only had fourteen millions in contracts and that there was no profit at all in sight. Before going ahead with the suit of foreclosure it was necessary to get permission from the court which appointed a receiver for the trust and at the same time issued a restraining order to prevent creditors from bringing suits against it.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—George Beaver, former chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Allowances of the Postoffice Department, has been indicted and arrested on a bench warrant for attempted bribery and various irregularities. Three thousand promotions, approved by the Secretary, were cancelled by Beaver.

Geo. W. Beaver was general superintendent of the salaries and allowances division of the Postoffice Department. At the opening of the postal scandal he resigned from his place under a cloud although his reputation for efficiency in that branch of postal work had given him a world-wide reputation. His work was, in part, to make the recommendations upon which thousands of clerks and other postal officials annually received promotions during the past few years in the department and the charge is now made that undue influences caused him to recommend the advancement of many and that promotions and bribery went hand and hand in the department under his control.

ROME, July 18.—The condition of the Pope early this morning shows a slight improvement. He is able to take more nourishment than he has been taking during the past few days. He sleeps quietly but he still has great difficulty in breathing and has become bedsores. Despite the improvement preparations for his death are still being made about the vatican.

ROME, July 18.—The Pope is seriously depressed. His pulse is restless and fast and he complains of weakness and the need of rest. Nourishment does not benefit him and his case is less hopeful.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 17.—The challenger defeated Shamrock I today by twelve minutes in a race of thirty miles.

NEW HAVEN, July 17.—The Constitution defeated the Reliance today, with a time allowance, in a race of thirty-seven miles, by eighteen minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Grand Jury has indicted Jacob Eppinger, head of the bankrupt firm of Eppinger & Co., for obtaining money under false pretenses. More indictments will follow.

TOKYO, July 17.—The Minister of the Interior has resigned on account of illness and will be succeeded by Baron Kodama.

BRUSSELS, July 17.—Russia has agreed to abide by the conditions of the international peace convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Western refinery has advanced sugar ten cents per hundred.

PEKING, July 17.—The prohibition of the importation of arms ceases in August.

CHINESE IN HAWAII FOR TREATY REVISION

The Chinese residents of English education are determined upon calling a mass meeting of their countrymen shortly, for the purpose of formulating a memorial to the Chinese Minister at Washington on behalf of treaty revision. This step is the result of a study of the situation by our progressive minded Chinese, a large proportion of whom are American citizens. It is understood that the United Chinese Society is committed to the movement.

The occasion of acting now is the near expiration of the treaty between the United States and China. The motive is a sense of injustice to China felt with regard to present treaty relations. These are considered to be of a jug-handled nature from the bestowal of favors to Americans in China which are withheld from Chinese in America. Especially, the continuance of a state of affairs which allows the existence of the Chinese Exclusion Act upon the statute books of the United States is something that sticks in the crop of the Chinaman, whose heart has begun to keep time with the throbs of the mighty Western civilization.

The watchword of the enlightened Chino-Hawaiian-American is "most favored nation" treatment of the empire of their ancestors at the hands of the United States of America.

LET PEOPLE BUY BONDS MUST-ASK TO RECEIVE

Cooper and Kepoikai Opportunity Now To Go After Money.

Superintendent Cooper and Treasurer Kepoikai are going to Kauai next week. The head of the Public Works department will investigate needs of public improvements on the garden isle. Mr. Kepoikai, in reply to a question regarding his errand, said: "I am going to keep Mr. Cooper company. It has been my desire for some time to visit the other islands when the Superintendent of Public Works went on his tours of investigation. My special object is to meet the leading men in different parts of the Territory and endeavor to interest them in the Territorial bonds."

"I believe it would be much better to have the loan mostly all taken at home instead of selling the bonds abroad. Yes, it would keep the interest money at home, but it would besides tend to identify our own people more closely with their local government."

OLD FIGHTER IS PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The following promotions and changes among the officers of highest rank in the army are announced today: Major General S. M. B. Young, who is the senior officer of the new general staff created by a late act of Congress, has been promoted to be Lieutenant General to succeed Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles who retires August 8. Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be Major General in place of Gen. Young, promoted. Brigadier General S. S. Sumner to be Major General in place of Major General W. G. Davis who is retired July 28.



MAJOR GENERAL SUMNER.

"I should be very glad indeed to have any suggestions from any of the commercial bodies or individuals for any other appropriate estimate that ought to be inserted."

The occasion would seem to be opportune for the commercial bodies to come together for the formulation of emphatic reminders to Congress of glowing promises of harbor improvements throughout the group which were made by Messrs. Cullum, Morgan and Hitt of the Hawaiian Commission that framed the Organic Act. They gave definite assurances of benefits in this regard to the people they addressed at Honolulu, Hilo, Kailua and Kahului.

DUCKS PUMPED FULL OF AIR

A lady went around among the markets Saturday looking for ducks for her Sunday dinner. There were none to be had at the Metropolitan and its annexes, so she bought a couple of a Chinaman. They were beautifully dressed ducks, young but plump, and promised to show up well at the Sunday evening table. On her way home the lady showed them to a friend who remarked: "I think those ducks were grown up with a bicycle pump." Sure enough. When the lady got home she punctured the ducks with a sharp knife and each of them collapsed like a pricked toy balloon. They became flat and bony, the mere ghosts of the plump ducks she had bought. How the duck had been drawn and then made to stand the strain of the air pump is an Oriental trade secret.

U. S. Civil Service Examinations.

Examinations for positions in the Civil Service are scheduled as indicated below. For further information consult Mr. McCoy at the postoffice, or Mr. R. C. Stackable or Prof. A. B. Ingalls at the Custom House.

August 5—Assistant chemist in the Geological Survey, at \$1200 per annum.

August 5, 6, 7—Electrical engineer and draftsman in the Supervising Architect's office, at \$1200 per annum.

August 5, 6—Architectural and structural draftsman in Quartermaster's Department at Large, St. Paul, Minn., at \$1200 per annum.

Hadn't Gone to Honolulu.

SPOKANE, June 24.—Amanda De Lartigue is not guilty of murder. Such is the verdict returned by the jury at Pomeroy at noon today, after being out all night.

Henry De Lartigue, a Pomeroy farmer, disappeared last September. His wife said he had gone to Honolulu. Last winter his body was found in a potato cellar near his home.

During the trial Mrs. De Lartigue confessed that she killed him September 23rd and hid his body. She claimed that he attacked her with a gun, and she hit him with an ax. Evidently the jury accepted this theory and she was acquitted.

A SCAR from a burn or scald is often dreaded more than the pain that is inflicted. Chamberlain's Pain Balm heals the injured part in less time than any other treatment and unless the injury is a severe one, no scar will be left. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MUST-ASK TO RECEIVE

Opportunity Now To Go After Money.

Opportunity has made its annual return for the Territorial Government and the leaders of progress in Hawaii to pull together for Federal appropriations to be expended in this Territory. Secretary George R. Carter has received from the Treasury Department, Washington, estimate blanks for Federal appropriations covering expenditures within the Territory. Regarding this receipt, Secretary Carter said yesterday afternoon:

"Under the United States statutes the Secretary of the Treasury has to make up a book of estimates of appropriations for the benefit of Congress before it meets."

Here are the estimates for 1904, including for Hawaii the salaries of the Governor, the Secretary, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Court Judges; also of the clerk and reporter of the United States District Court. "Secretary Cooper last year submitted an estimate of \$50,000 for expenses of the quarantine station of the Territory, also of \$25,000 for maintaining lighthouses on the islands. Congress did not appropriate these items, so far as I can ascertain from searching the index."

Mr. Carter showed one book of the estimates and another of the appropriations made thereupon by Congress. With regard to the quarantine station, that at Honolulu must derive its expenses from a lump sum of \$25,000 voted for all stations in the Union. Mr. Carter continued:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is at work now on the estimates for the coming session of Congress."

"I would like to receive suggestions as to whether I am expected to get estimates from any other Federal departments. Of course I do not expect any from the custom house, army or navy, or United States court. But I am just about to send these blanks to the Territorial courts. I also propose to put in a requisition for and submit an estimate of the cost of maintaining the lighthouses, with a list of lighthouses on the islands, besides an estimate of the amount of money necessary to refund the Territory for the care of lighthouses hitherto."

"I should be very glad indeed to have any suggestions from any of the commercial bodies or individuals for any other appropriate estimate that ought to be inserted."

THE BIG NEW SISAL SCHEME

The Hawaiian Sisal Co. has been organized with a capital of \$250,000, and is soon to be incorporated. W. H. Pain is the treasurer and H. W. S. Edmunds is general manager and secretary. The company has leased 12,700 acres of land at Heala upon which it is expected to begin the cultivation of sisal. The leases are for from ten to thirty years, only the Heala lands of 2700 acres to be taken up at once.

The prospectus issued by the company speaks of the prospect of dredging the harbor at Heala to permit of shipments by sea, though the plantation will also be upon the lines of the railroad.

The company proposes to cultivate jute, hemp, ramie and abutian fibre as well as sisal. While waiting for the sisal to mature it is also proposing to cultivate cassava, tobacco, pineapples and castor oil beans. The company does not intend to erect expensive mills but will purchase cheap portable machines to be moved from place to place in the fields. The company is to issue stock at ten dollars per share to be one-quarter paid in upon application.

Hawaiian Coffee In Demand.

Diversified agriculture finds a strong champion in the Makaha Coffee Co., owing about 700 acres of land at Wai-anae, Oahu. This company, when the coffee boom was on, planted 130,000 coffee trees which are now in fine bearing; and since then it has ventured in limes and pineapples. The limes are of such good promise that the company expects, next year to supply this market with them and have a surplus to export. Pineapples have been raised at a good profit, and now, owing to the reputation Hawaiian coffee is getting on the coast, there promises to be a high price for this product. Figures are already nearing the top notch.

For years our coffee was turned in with the glut from Central America and Java, and it is no secret that it was mixed with these brands and sold without its distinctive label. For some time part it has been advertised on its merits through firms in San Francisco, Chicago and New York, with the result that coffee drinkers ask for it and are ready to pay a fair price. Who knows but that this method of publicity will serve our territorial coffee interests as well as the special fame of the navel orange of California, the Indian river orange of Florida, the Blue Point oyster, the Cresta Blanca wine and the Vermont brand of maple sugar has served the producers of this merchandise.—Sidelights.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Royal School Given First Mention.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Superintendent H. E. Cooper first learned of the resignation of Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in the Advertiser yesterday morning, having been outside of his office on business throughout Friday afternoon. The information was so abrupt as almost to compel a postponement of the Superintendent's trip to Kauai planned for this week. Regarding his contemplated visits to the other islands and other matters pertaining to his department Mr. Cooper said:

"My visit to Kauai will take in the whole island. Landing at Nawiliwili, the seaport of Lihue, I shall go from Lihue to Kealia, and coming back go through Koloa and Waimea. Possibly I may take a steamer at Waimea instead of traveling overland to other parts of the island. My object is to obtain ideas about needed public work in every district.

"The Kauai trip will occupy a week or ten days. After returning I shall go to Hawaii, probably taking two weeks on that island. About the end of that time things will be moving here. In the meantime the preparation of plans and specifications will be going on in the department.

"Regarding the new Asylum and Dispensary, those buildings have been turned over to the Board of Health to get plans, as new school buildings have been referred to the Board of Public Instruction. Items for the educational department include new Royal school building, \$40,000; new building for Industrial school, \$6000; commercial department, High school, \$5000; Kaakoopa school, Vineyard street, \$5000; Ha-lawa, Ewa, school, \$4000. These for this island. There are a number of important items for the island of Hawaii. A large building of brick or concrete is intended for Wailuku, Maui, and there are some large items for Kauai.

Mr. Cooper further stated that arrangements were being made for a tional Guard of Hawaii.

"Mr. Traphagen has plans in hand for the new Territorial penitentiary. Col. Jones has in hand the procuring of plans for the armories of the Navy and cross sections of Honolulu harbor and channel in anticipation of obtaining funds for dredging operations. Borings for the proposed new slips have been placed in charge of Jas. T. Taylor, civil engineer.

FORECLOSURE SUIT ENTERED

Tong Kai Takes Appeal to Supreme Court.

S. M. Damon, H. E. Wally and S. E. Damon, copartners in the banking firm of Bishop & Co., have brought a bill for foreclosure of mortgage against Marian R. Austin and Chas. R. Hemmery, trustee in bankruptcy of Herbert C. Austin. The suit is on a promissory note for \$11,000 at 8 per cent interest, date June 17, 1902, secured by a mortgage executed by Marian R. Austin on land containing 1 2-10 acres at Ponahawai, Hilo, also by an assignment of two insurance policies of \$5000 each on the life of Herbert C. Austin. It is alleged that nothing has been paid of either principal or interest on the debt.

An answer mostly of general denial has been filed by the Volcano Stables & Transportation Co. to the complaint of Alfredo Andrade de Mattos.

Tong Kai by his attorney, J. A. Mathewman, has brought a writ of error in the Supreme Court to void his conviction and sentence for bribery at the June term of the First Circuit Court. His charged offense was the offering of a bribe to Deputy Attorney General Emil C. Peters for the purpose of procuring immunity of Chinese gamblers from prosecution.

Mrs. Eliza van Giesen has sued officer Henry van Giesen of the police force for divorce on the ground of cruelty and failure to provide maintenance. She asks for custody of their two children, costs, attorney's fee and permanent alimony.

A Case of Kidnapping.

Word was received late yesterday afternoon of the kidnapping of a Japanese girl from Honolulu Plantation. It was thought that the girl was brought into the city yesterday in a hack, but last night Manager Low could not be reached by telephone and no particulars could be learned of the affair.

On the present visit of the Board of Health the fifty-eight doubtful cases at the Leper Settlement will undergo final examination. Those who evidence no manifestations of the disease will be brought to Honolulu to spend a period of probation at the receiving station.

FISH NEED PROTECTION

Congress May Be Asked to Act.

Failing to get badly needed legislation for the protection of fish, from the legislature, Fish Inspector Louis Berndt has written to Washington to interest the United States Fish Commission in the matter, and there is possible some amendment to the Organic Act by which Congress may grant the relief that the native legislators refused.

A bill was introduced by Senator Isenberg at the regular session of the legislature to protect fish, through the compulsory use of larger mesh nets. The natives balked at the bill, and though it passed in the Senate despite the opposition of the Home Rule senators it was killed upon its inception in the House. This too after there had been session after session, at which the merits of the law were explained and accepted by the native members. For there can be no doubt but that the natives even more than the white population should have ample protection for fish, because they depend upon that class of food much more than do the whites. There was always the fear, however, that the natives might be stopped from fishing by the new law, which was the principal reason for its failure.

"I have written to Washington in regard to securing some protection for the fish here," said Inspector Berndt. "I think probably that something will be done in the matter. Both commissions which visited Hawaii since annexation have recommended very strongly the importance of a law for the better protection of fish. Such a law is very much needed. At present only the mullet and the awa are protected; no fish less than six inches long of these two varieties can be taken out. I can condemn any fish of those kinds that are caught, but I am powerless when it comes to other varieties and it will not be long before the food supply is exhausted.

"As a matter of fact but few natives are fishing now. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese, with a few Chinese who bring mullet from fish ponds.

"Even now my records show that not as many fish are being caught as there were a year ago. Of course there are not as many people buying them either. But there must be some protection in the way of compelling the use of larger meshes, so that the smaller fish are not taken from the water. The natives will feel the loss of fish more than other, for they with Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese are the principal fish eaters in the islands. If the bill as introduced during the last session had become a law, it would have done very much to help out, but now it looks as if the natives do not want any law of that kind."

LAST DAY TO APPEAL

Few Cases for the Local Tax Appeal Court.

To day is the last day upon which appeals may be filed upon the assessments upon property tax for the present year. The indication is that there will not be many appeals from the assessments made by Pratt. The rule this year has been compromises wherever possible and these were more frequent than usual because of the recent rulings of the Supreme Court on appeal cases, thus establishing a precedent.

The income tax returns must be in by the end of the present month, otherwise the assessor will have the right to fix the amount to suit himself.

There will probably have to be another income tax return at the close of the present year for the six months period. Upon the first of the year the new law goes into effect making the exemption upon incomes \$1800 and for that reason there will have to be an entirely new start. The last six months of the present year will come under the old law as the county act does not take effect until January 1st.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost after a child shows symptoms of cholera infantum. The first unusual looseness of the bowels should be sufficient warning. If immediate and proper treatment is given, serious consequences will be averted. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the sole reliance of thousands of mothers and by its aid they have often saved their children's lives. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

KAUAI NOW ON THE HAWAIIAN WIRELESS SYSTEM

Signals Were Swapped With Oahu Station Yesterday Ahead of Contract Time.

Wireless telegraph communication is now installed between Oahu and Kauai, and the garden isle connected with the electric system uniting all the important islands of the group. This work is accomplished also ten days within the limit prescribed by the Act of the Legislature, which was three months from its passage on April 28. The result was achieved only by the most untiring and almost sleepless endeavors of Manager Fred J. Cross. He has been at home but one night in the past two weeks.

Signals were exchanged between Barber's Point and Nawiliwili about noon yesterday. "First-rate; they could not be any nicer," was the statement of Mr. Cross in this regard last night. Mr. Irish, the oldest male operator in the company's service, was at the Nawiliwili keyboard, while Mr. Cross operated at Barber's Point. The Oahu station had been shifted from Kaena Point, where Mr. Cross consented to have it first erected against his own judgment. The Kauai station is about a thousand feet from Nawiliwili lighthouse.

The Waialae station on this island will be abandoned and its plant removed to Lahaina, Maui, to which messages will be flashed direct from Barber's Point instead of relaying them through Molokai and Lanai, while from Lahaina direct communication will be held with Mahukona, Hawaii. At the same time the Molokai station will be maintained under the provisions of the subsidy enactment. The Legislature appropriated money for connecting the Molokai districts with the wireless telegraph station by telephone. An operator will therefore be kept on Molokai, however light the business may be.

The Kauai line will not be open for business for about a week, as a wire has to be run from Pearl City to Barber's Point. There may be a slight interruption to the inter-island system as a whole, while the different operators are being detailed to the stations for which their respective capacities are best suited.

WORK WILL BE DELAYED JAIL BIRDS FROM HILO

Pearl Harbor Plans Wait Prisoners Arrive From There on the Kinau.

There will be no work on the Pearl Harbor naval station until Congress passes an appropriation which will allow a decent start to be made. It was expected that with the settlement of the Pearl Harbor suits work could be immediately inaugurated, but the Navy Department does not intend to do the job piecemeal. The dredging of the Pearl Harbor bar has been practically completed and will be ready within a few weeks to be turned over to the government by the contractors.

There is at present an appropriation of \$90,000 available for the "Naval Station, Hawaii" a part of which could be used for work at Pearl Harbor. Of this amount, \$15,000 is for the commandant's house to be erected on Punchbowl, \$50,000 is intended for machine shops and \$25,000 for a foundry. These improvements are only incidental to those at Pearl Harbor. The machine shops and foundry were to have been erected in Honolulu for the use of vessels needing temporary repairs, but in view of the nearness of the construction of the larger shops at Pearl Harbor they are not now deemed necessary.

Captain White's estimates for the improvements needed at Pearl Harbor to begin with, will require an appropriation of over \$5,000,000.

The plans which accompanied the report made by Captain White for the past year include two large dry docks, nine sets of officer's quarters, two store houses, construction shops, machine shops and foundry, a key wall, three wharves, dredging to open the way to the docks, barracks for men, a railroad and various other improvements.

THE TREASURER HASN'T THE GIFT

Since talking to an Advertiser representative on Friday evening, Treasurer Kepolai has come to the conclusion that the appointing of a Commissioner of Immigration belongs to the Governor instead of himself. He was led to this belief by consulting the Organic Act, where in Section 80 the following provision appears:

"The manner of appointment and removal and the tenure of all other officers shall be provided by law, and the governor may appoint or remove any officer whose appointment or removal is not otherwise provided for."

Since C. R. Buckland has been found to be disqualified for the clerkship of this court, he has again entered the lists as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Immigration.

W. T. Rawlins, who has been acting as Assistant Attorney-General, is said to be one of the latest candidates for the District judgeship.

SCANDAL IN THE SUIT AGAINST FAXON BISHOP

HILO, July 17.—The Hilo Tribune charges that there is a conspiracy in the suits brought against E. F. Bishop for alleged illegal importation of Koreans. It claims to have discovered that officials in Honolulu hope to share in any damages recovered from Bishop. The revelation is made in the trial of a Korean who was arrested for trying to bribe Koreans to testify in the United States court.

The Tribune says: The Hilo chapter of the scheme hatched in Honolulu to mulct Faxon Bishop to the tune of \$113,000, on account of the 113 Koreans employed on Waialae and Wainaku plantations, came to an abrupt close in the Hilo Police Court Wednesday morning. A Korean, giving his name as Chong Tong Soon, and sent over from Honolulu to go among the Koreans and give bribes for much needed testimony, was fined \$100 by Judge Hapal and sent to jail in default of payment. Loo Choy, a notorious Chinese sharper, who was acting as coach for the Korean was not locked up, but the fate of his detective partner effectually clipped his own claws. The case in Honolulu for which evidence is wanted is a suit brought in the name of one Berger, alleging that the plantations in importing Korean labor have violated the Federal immigration law and are subject to a fine of \$1000 per head. To make a showing in court it was necessary to have evidence. Not having it the next step was to send bribe givers among the Koreans themselves in an attempt to induce some of them to swear that they came to Hawaii under contract.

Choy Tong Soon, accompanied by the notorious Loo Choy, came to Hilo for that purpose. They first went to Wainaku, but made little headway in their efforts. They offered the Korean interpreter \$200 as a bribe, if he would assist them in cultivating the good graces of susceptible Koreans. Manager John Scott was soon on their trail and Wainaku became uncomfortable for them. They then transferred their operations to Waialae, where they met their Waterloo. The Korean "detective" went among the Korean laborers as a physician and dispenser of drugs. He entered their homes and is known to have offered \$1000 to the Korean who would furnish evidence that he came to work under a contract.

The Koreans on Waialae are an honest and steady lot of workmen. When it was learned by them that some of their number were giving ear to the "detective," council was held and the one Korean who showed a disposition to make an effort for the \$1000 was kicked out of camp.

C. C. Kennedy, manager of Waialae, heard of the interloper and took a hand in the detective business himself. He located the "detective physician" at Camp No. 4. He made a house to house search Wednesday morning and found his man hidden in a bed. He dragged him out by his collar and ordered him off the plantation.

The Korean set up the plea that he was a doctor and drug vendor, whereupon, Mr. Kennedy preferred charges, resulting in the "detective's" conviction in police court for selling drugs and practicing medicine without a license. That his Honolulu employers would not trust their bribe giver with very large sums of expense money is shown by the fact that Choy Tong Soon went to jail.

At the trial in police court, Choy pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he had been following his calling of dispensing medicines for four years in Honolulu.

Loo Choy, the Chinese sharper, was run out of Hamakua three or four years ago as a tough character, by H. S. Overend, who was then on duty in that district.

The suit at Honolulu in which evidence is so sorely wanted is an important one as it involves the latest immigration act passed by Congress last March. While the complainant in the case is one Berger, it is said that the suit is being pressed by prominent and well known officials, who hope to share in "divvy" in case they can prove the law to have been violated.

Hilo Steam Roller Wrecked.
The Government steam roller that has been used in Oiaia for a long time past is a wreck. The Government was moving it in charge of Engineers W. J. Dale and Charles Steele from eleven miles, Oiaia, to the Matson warehouse for shipment to Kau where it was to have been put in service by Benton and Anole, the contractors. The men left with the roller last Monday morning and got down to town Thursday night. The roller was left on Volcano street all night and early Friday morning they began what proved to be their last run. As the machine left the Volcano road and turned into Church street it made a curve and went directly into the ditch. Both Dale and Steele had narrow escapes from being crushed, a quick jump saved them. For a few minutes a large volume of steam came out through the pipes but Mr. Dale closed them and Steele pulled the fire out of the box. Later, the damage to the machine has proven not very great, the principal injury being the breaking of the flywheel, smokestack and house.—Hilo Herald.

Once on Honolulu Station.
The new Paymaster General of the Navy, Rear Admiral Henry T. B. Harris, was on duty at Honolulu in charge of naval stores from 1875 to 1877.

Hilo's Strike Settled.
Late Friday evening, according to a wireless message, the strike of longshoremen at Hilo was settled, the Hilo Mercantile Company conceding the nine-hour day for which the men struck.

OVER \$100,000 HAS REACHED JAPANESE FOR FIRE CLAIMS

The Japanese fire claims have been nearly half paid. There are a total of 2400 claims and of these over 1100 had been paid up to Saturday at noon. Altogether a total of over \$100,000 has been distributed among the Japanese, out of the nearly one quarter of a million dollars awarded by the Fire Claims Commission.

All of the Japanese claims were assigned originally to S. Ozaki, the well known Japanese merchant and to him was paid the total amount of the award by Treasury Agent MacLennan. Besides that he also took the bonds which were afterwards sold at ninety, so that the payments now being made are the entire balances due these Japanese.

The garnishee suits against the Japanese claimants in which S. Ozaki was made defendant as holder of the fire claims money were all knocked out in the District Court, and so the Japanese get all they were awarded by the Commission less the discount through the sale of the bonds. There was lots of trouble in bringing garnishee suits against the fire claims money in the first place, for the debtors of the Japanese could not find out how much the amount of the award had been. All the claims when assigned to Ozaki were listed by number in the fire claims court and consequently one claim could not be distinguished from another. Besides Ozaki has gone back to Japan now, and he cannot be reached by court process.

All the awards are being paid in the hall over Ozaki's store on King street, where a committee of merchants has the matter in charge, the Consul, M. Saito, supervising the payment. The claims are being paid at the rate of fifty a day and it will require a month or six weeks to finish the payment of the balance.

BIG FIRE CLAIM BONDS DEAL IN NEW YORK

There was a well-defined rumor on the street yesterday that a large and very favorable deal in the fire claims four per cent. bonds of the Territory of Hawaii, authorized by Congress, had every promise of being consummated at any moment in New York. The price mentioned is 97 1-2, which is 7 1-2 higher than the figure at which awardees of the Fire Claims Commission had their bonds locally discounted. It is said that the amount of the bonds in this transaction is in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The news is gratifying in more ways than one, not least in the evidence of the Territory's credit in the chief money market of the United States it affords.

There is a probability, according to the views of financial men spoken to about the rumor, that this New York deal will lead to further profitable negotiations in fire claim bonds.

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TUESDAY JULY 21

THE LATE POPE.

The attitude of the Protestant and secular press towards the late Pope Leo during his pontifical life and his last sickness marked, in a most significant way, the growth among men of the mild humanities. Fifty years ago no Protestant preacher—least of all one in a Honolulu pulpit—would have dared pray for the recovery of the Roman pontiff. That was a time when "No Popery" was a rallying cry among the Puritan and Lutheran stock of which American evangelical bodies were composed. To the zealots who inherited the spirit of Cromwell and of the Monk of Wittenberg, Rome was "the Scarlet Woman," far be it from them to wish him well even upon a bed of pain.

But to be just to the stern Protestantism of the time, it cannot be said that the rancor of its attitude towards Rome was wholly without cause. The church, sharing the spirit of its age, had often been oppressive and unjust, even merciless and cruel; there had been bad Popes as well as good. But the fault of Protestantism was in charging wrongs against the Papacy as an institution rather than against the times in which it lived, times in which Protestantism itself was brought very low. When Rome was at its worst, estate the Pope was also at its worst; when Torquemada lit the fires of the Inquisition, the persecutions under Cromwell and the hanging of witches in Puritan New England were about to come. But Protestants saw only the mote in the eye of Rome; they did not stop to cast out the beam in their own eye; and prejudices grew which, while not yet wholly extirpated, are happily weakening as men of all faiths grow more civilized. The blessing of Pope Leo was given to many a Protestant; the last sovereign he received at the Vatican was one who had but lately taken an oath to defend his crown and people against all Popery; and Protestants on their side have not hesitated to invoke the Throne of Grace to prolong the life of the good old man who sat for so many years upon the throne of Peter. The meaning of it all is that the world is broadening in its mind and sympathies, gaining in tolerance, learning to look for the good in institutions and men rather than the evil—approaching, however slowly, that millennium age, foretold in prophecy, when the lion shall lay down with the lamb and a little child shall lead them.

As the Popes of the far past, with all their faults, were probably better men than the purely temporal sovereigns with whom they were surrounded, so Leo XIII was an example in dignity, purity of life and sweetness of character to his contemporary rulers. There were none of them fitted to look down upon him; there were many who, with moral benefit to themselves, could have sat at his feet.

The policy of Leo XIII was broad and wise. It used to be said that the church scooped out the brains of its followers so that it could think for them, but Leo, in his devotion to education, gave the church the higher and nobler work of moulding the lay intellect to think for itself. Catholic colleges and universities grew up wherever the Papal benediction fell; and today they are adding thousands of educated young men to that army of faithful communicants upon whom the material and spiritual progress of the church depends.

As a student of sociological problems, the Pope was deeply concerned over the rising spirit of anarchy. He believed in rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and so he made the church a bulwark of defence for any Christian government against the encroachments of the mob. For his services to the French republic in the time of Boulanger he had but a sorry requital; for his services to Great Britain against the malevolent spirits of the Land League, England held him in reverent esteem; while Germany, forgetting Bismarck's warnings, was glad to get his aid, which was freely given, to preserve the integrity of the State against the machinations of the Social Democrats.

Finally the Pope, as became his high station in the Christian world, used his great influence to keep the peace of nations; and he had the happiness, during his long reign, to see no desolating war between Christian powers.

Looking back over the career of the late Pontiff there is nothing for Protestants to carp at, nothing to make Catholics ashamed. Thanks to the wisdom of Leo the church has grown in power, in spiritual strength, in wise administration and in that peculiar influence over the untrained masses which makes it the most formidable and beneficent police power in the world today.

King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, which conferred the degree of D. D. on Bishop Restarick, is one of the oldest institutions in that country and possesses a high literary association from being close to the home of Judge Halliburton, of much fame as "Sam Slick the Clockmaker." A Bluenose yet a pioneer in genuine American humor, Halliburton in all probability received a large part of his education at King's

VICISSITUDES OF CHAMPAGNE.

The fashions in wines are as remarkable as the fashions in bonnets. One's boasted champagne of today hardly gets a glance in the market tomorrow. Thirty years ago when one spoke of champagne he meant Piper Heidsieck, but who ever hears of this particular brand now? Between January and June of the present year but 3209 cases of this wine were imported to the United States as against 60,978 cases of Moët & Chandon, the ruling favorite. As lately as last year Mumm was ahead, but this year it is some 6000 cases short. Ruinart had a vogue five or six years ago, but the importations for the first six months of 1903 were 8526 cases only. Pommery & Greno scored only 6310. It is about twenty years since connoisseurs thought there was no wine like Vve Chiquet, but the widow's vintage now suits Americans so badly that they only order about 6000 cases. Dry Monopole has fallen to 3507 and Perrier Jouet to 1000. Even the Duc de Montebello does better than that and Bouche and Jules Mumm not much worse.

The changes of fashion are not due, ordinarily, to changes in quality. All the standard champagnes are about alike. It appears that the choice is made arbitrarily in Europe, where the caprice of a ruler, in ordering the wines for a banquet, makes or unmakes a great industry. If, for example, President Loubet in giving a state dinner prefers Moët & Chandon, as he did for the feast given King Edward, then European society and after that American and Colonial society, follows suit. Moët & Chandon then has a great boom and the favorite wine of last year goes into the cellar to age—to wait there until some European sovereign wants it and then the Moët & Chandon is displaced. Who knows but, in this way, Piper Heidsieck will yet come out of its cobwebbed retirement?

American champagnes have not yet had a chance at the favor of the great and probably will not have for a century to come. A vineyard, like the wine in the wood, improves with age. There is a certain crudeness in the new soil which must be mellowed by long tillage, certain acrid properties which must be laboriously worked out. There are as sunny and fertile slopes in California as any that ever drew close to their bosoms the low-growing grapevines of France; but alas! twenty or thirty years ago they were cattle ranges, while the vineyards of France have blushed with clustered sweetness for hundreds of years. But the day may come when the brand of Haraszthy will bubble over in the Ellysee, if that seat of French official hospitality still exists.

THE SLEEPING CHAMBER.

After a brief waking interval the Chamber of Commerce seems to have sunk into a profound slumber. Nothing can wake it save a great conflagration, whereupon it will probably meet, adopt a memorial asking the citizens to turn out with buckets and help the Fire Department and refer the memorial to a committee with instructions to report at the next monthly meeting. That is the way the Chamber usually proceeds and that is why it counts for so little, as a body, in the imminent work of the community.

Why not wake up, gentlemen? The city needs you—needs your labor, your intelligent advice, your contributions of money. In the booming coast cities the Chamber of Commerce is the vital center of active civic life. Its committees are never idle. They see tourists, maintain exhibits, agitate for good roads, place advertising literature, promote commerce, keep a lobby at Washington and assure themselves of an income by admitting to membership every respectable citizen who will pay a membership fee and do his share of the public work. Summer and winter they are busy; any season in which they can help their town is the season of their hardest labor. And that is one good reason why Los Angeles, which was smaller than Honolulu a few years ago, has 150,000 white people and more coming; that is why even poor old San Diego has twice as many white people as Honolulu; and why Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland are becoming great.

The trouble with the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu is that it did not buy an alarm clock when it organized; and the trouble with Honolulu is that it has caught the Chamber's—the sleeping Chamber's—drowsiest habit.

SUMNER AGAIN.

Is there nothing the courts can do of their own initiative to save John K. Sumner from human beasts of prey? Of \$110,000 paid him a few months ago it is doubtful if \$30,000 are left. All of \$80,000 have disappeared in the pockets of other people, and the \$30,000, unless the courts intervene, may go there too. According to Mr. Sumner George A. Davis, not content with the gains already secured, compelled him, under threats, to pay \$2000 more; and J. A. Macon "settled" for twice that sum. And there are hints, beside, of an attempted felony into which the court should hasten to look.

If Mr. Sumner knows precisely what he is talking about, and we assume that he does, he has been robbed again. While not insane it is perfectly clear that he is unable to manage his property-interests wisely and should have some kind of legal conservation of his estate. The Advertiser has not approved of the application for a guardian by the Ellises for reasons that everyone can understand; but if the courts would name a guardian on their own account if the proper motion was made at bar, it would be an act done in the interests of common justice and humanity. The care of an honest man would save Mr. Sumner the remnant of his fortune; without it he will be ruined. We are even prepared to believe, after what we have seen, that if the old man takes his money to Tahiti he will be followed and robbed there.

Marston Campbell will get his vacation and W. E. Rowell will do his work in the meantime. Republican Home Rulers and Home Rule Republicans who don't like to view this little arrangement as a liberty to save any strain on their eyes by using smoked glass.

THE ORIENTAL CONTESTANTS.

If Japan reads the signs of the times aright, she has been isolated in a sea of diplomacy. Her alliance with Great Britain was not an unqualified one, it being dependent on the attitude of France in case of a war with Russia. That is to say, if war came between Japan and Russia and France sided with the latter, then Great Britain would line up with Japan; otherwise it would stand pat.

The Tokyo Foreign office seems to have had no doubt that the Franco-Russian alliance was for better or worse; and it is a severe disappointment to learn that Great Britain and France have fixed things up between them to keep out of any trouble between Japan and Russia not directly inimical to the interests of either. It may be fairly inferred that Russia has expressed a willingness, if left alone, to cease troubling the hinterland of India and to turn her covetous eyes away from the Persian gulf. There is more in that for Great Britain than can be seen through an open door in Manchuria. As for France she has little concern in the far Eastern quarrel, her province of Tonquin being out of it.

This leaves Japan and Russia to settle their quarrel alone and increases the outlook for peace.

THE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

If the Immigration job is given to a man who is opposed, for racial or other reasons, to bringing white settlers here, then the office will be of no value to the Territory.

It is bad enough to have an opponent of white settlement in the land office without having another in the Immigration bureau. Conceding that the white man has no business in other public offices here—that his sole part in the economy of things Hawaiian is to foot the bills—yet it must be admitted by every fair-minded citizen that the man to bring white settlers and tourists here must be white himself and one in full sympathy with the work.

Treasurer Kepoika has said that the merchants ought to have their way with this appointment. If that is so then the merchants will have themselves to blame if they let the Immigration job go into the wrong hands.

"Every person who willfully destroys or attempts to destroy, or with intent to steal or destroy, takes and carries away any record . . . or any paper or document or record filed or deposited in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer, shall, without reference to the value of the record, paper, document, or proceeding so taken, pay a fine of not more than \$2000, or suffer imprisonment, at hard labor, not more than three years, or both."

The severity of this provision is added to by section 5408, as follows: "Every officer having the custody of any record, document, paper or proceeding specified in section 5407 who fraudulently takes away, or withdraws or destroys any such record, document, paper or proceeding filed in his office or deposited with him or in his custody, shall pay a fine of not more than \$2000 or suffer imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years, or both, and shall moreover forfeit his office and be forever afterward disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States."

If Massachusetts had much influence in Democratic councils its Presidential word for Richard Olney would awake general response in the party. Mr. Olney is one of the few men named for the Democratic leadership who is of Presidential size. But unhappily for him he comes from a State which only goes Democratic once in twenty years and never so in a national election. Aside from that Mr. Olney's purity of character, his conservatism and his high attainments would go far to get him the nomination.

Whether a Franco-Spanish alliance would be a good thing for Spain depends on whether, as a condition of partnership, Spain would have to add to its naval and military burdens, the reason Silvea and some other Spanish statesmen want the alliance is to offset the Anglo-Portuguese pact, though it is doubtful indeed if that combination threatens Spanish interests in any way. It is mainly a Delagoa bay affair.

The new army promotions are good ones with the exception of Dr. Leonard Wood. As Surgeon-General of the Army Dr. Wood would be the right man in the right place, but for its eventual commander in war, the Army should look to West Point and not to clinics and post-mortems. Major-General Wood, M. D., is calculated to make Europe smile and the eagle grieve.

Villaverde, the new Spanish premier, was Minister of Finance in the former ministry of Premier Silvea. He caused the breaking up of Silvea's ministry by refusing to consent to an enormous increase in the estimates as suggested by Silvea.

If Japanese fishermen, moored to the bell buoy, tie the clapper of the bell at night so they can sleep, the quicker Uncle Sam provides Hawaii with its revenue cutter, the safer navigation will be in these waters.

Will the next Pope be a Leo, an Innocent, a Clement, a Gregory, a Pius, an Urban, a Boniface, a Sixtus, a Benedict or an Alexander? These are the titles most likely to be chosen from.

The statement is current that Barney Jny goes into a baseball game with his ears plugged with cotton batting, so that the irritating cries and expletives of the rooters may not rattle him. There may be a valuable idea in this for people with a repugnance to scandal going into society. But who are they?

It seems hardly probable that the Pope, with all his singular vitality, will see the week out.

Vallejo can have a Carnegie library; why not Honolulu?

MASTER AND ATTORNEY
Duality of Davis
In Campbell Estate.

The estate of the late James Campbell, with its millions of value, was before Judge Gear yesterday afternoon. A petition of the executors for approval of accounts was the special matter. There were interesting passages in the proceedings. Both partners of Holmes & Stanley appeared for the executors, who were also present, viz.: Mrs. Abigail Campbell Parker, Cecil Brown and J. O. Carter. Geo. A. Davis appeared for the heirs, after having formerly acted as master reporting on the accounts. Judge Gear did most of the examining and cross-examining of the witnesses, in a manner too which produced some warm retorts from Mr. Brown.

Mrs. Parker testified to her knowledge of the administrative proceedings. With regard to the St. James Hotel property at San Jose, Cal., she stated that everything done by her was with the advice of her attorney, Mr. Bird. She was not aware that the will was void under the laws of California with regard to that property. In answer to Judge Gear's question as to what her wishes were regarding the children, Mrs. Parker said with emphasis: "I wish the children to have all that they are entitled to."

YOUNG BUILDING BONDS.

Cecil Brown, after making some explanations from the attorneys' place on the floor, was suddenly called to the witness stand by Judge Gear.

Mr. Brown had stated that the executors had not advised the heirs regarding the disposition of the San Jose property. It was then that he was called up as a witness. The court intermingled both questions and comments to him. Mr. Brown said he did have a conversation with Mr. Carter about taking \$40,000 bonds of the Alexander Young building. The estate had a mortgage from Lucy K. Peabody on property which had been swept clean by the Chinatown fire. Interest on this had been in arrears for eighteen months or two years. Mrs. Parker took the mortgage and paid \$40,000 for the bonds.

THE COURT SNEERS.

"You unloaded the mortgage on Mrs. Parker," the court said with a deprecatory smile.

"It was at Mrs. Parker's request," Mr. Brown answered. "We did not sell the mortgage to her as executrix, but as Mrs. Parker." Further discussing administrative transactions, Mr. Brown stated that Mrs. Parker had said she wished the children to have anything that belonged to them.

Being asked if the Young Building bonds transaction was in the interest of the children, Mr. Brown exclaimed: "Every transaction in which there is no fraud, and which benefits the estate, is in the interests of the estate. This transaction is entirely irrelevant to the matter before the court. I take issue with the court on this question." "You may take issue with the Supreme Court," Judge Gear rejoined. Mr. Brown said the bonds yielded an income to the estate which it would not otherwise have. They could not have disposed of that mortgage to save their lives, as the improvements were all destroyed by fire.

SAN JOSE PROPERTY.

Mr. Brown admitted that the property known as the St. James Hotel at San Jose was in the inventory, and went over the whole of its history after Mr. Campbell's death. It had passed from the hands of the public administrator into those of the then Mrs. Campbell, who had taken out letters of administration with the will annexed as she herself had testified. It was sold under the provisions of the California code for \$175,000 nominally, and Miss Alice Campbell now held the record title and could give title. She made a trust deed to the executors which was not recorded. Witness did not know whether they were acting as executors or trustees—that remained to be decided by the courts.

FAIR WILL QUOTED.

"Mrs. Campbell believes she is entitled to that property, under the decision in the Fair will case," Mr. Brown said.

All that he had paid the Princess (Mrs. Kawanakoa) or Miss Alice Campbell was one-fourth of the income. He had not given either of them any advice because he did not think they needed it, and they never asked for it. Miss Alice knew that she was entitled to one-eighth of the property or one-fourth of the income. Under the circumstances unasked advice would have been officious. "We want a distribution of this property," Mr. Brown concluded on that point.

REMARK THAT IRRITATED.

Judge Gear made a remark that implied a charge of inconsistency in what Mr. Brown had said in different connections.

"Every time I have appeared before this court in this matter," Mr. Brown forcibly exclaimed facing round to the bench, "I have used the words executors and trustees coextensively, and I submit that I do not take it in good part for the court to hold me up every time I use one word for the other."

If there was an intention to reflect on the honesty of Mr. Carter and himself, he would like to know it. The executors would ask for the construction of the will, by petition in which it would be asked that all parties in interest should appear.

(Continued on page 2.)

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A son was born to the wife of John H. Wise at Waimea, Hawaii, on July 8th.

King's College, an institution of learning at Windsor, Nova Scotia, has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Bishop Restarick.

Dr. L. E. Coter of the Marine Hospital Service has sent circular letters to local physicians asking for information in regard to the dengue fever. A request has also been sent to the Surgeon-General for a physician to be sent here to study the disease.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief health officer, has returned from Kona, Hawaii, where he was sent on a special mission. The sugar mill was grinding, but Dr. Pratt did not observe any unusual activity on the plantation. It rained every afternoon the last week of his stay. He thinks there is an improvement in Kona's dengue fever situation.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Bishop Restarick is expected home from Kauai this morning.

It is said the attorneys in the disbarment case will not trouble to file briefs. In that case the next thing to look for will be the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Koloa Wine Co., Koloa, is about to file articles of incorporation. It will be composed of practically the same stockholders as those of the Waimea Wine Co., but have different officers.

E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Lands, who accompanied Governor Dole in the U. S. S. Iroquois, returned in the Kilauea. He favors dividing Lanai public lands into tracts of 1000 acres each for agricultural, pastoral and sisal-raising purposes.

Before opening the Land Registration Court, Judge P. L. Weaver will empanel an jury of 12 persons, and forms in vogue in Massachusetts, from which the Hawaiian law of last session to introduce the Torrens system here was borrowed. He will be absent six weeks.

Lot Lane has received a favorable opinion from the chemistry division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, on samples of supposed ambergris belonging to him. The lump of the material from which the samples were taken is about 200 pounds in weight, and if it is ambergris ought to be worth about \$100,000 to the owner. He picked the stuff up off the Koolau coast.

(From Monday's Daily.)

L. A. Thurston is spending a part of the heated term in Maui.

The guava crop all over the islands is unusually short this year.

Brother Frank of Walluku, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

Dr. W. H. Rogers, who has been paying a professional visit to Maui, returned on the Claudine.

Tanbara is still in ignorance of President Roosevelt's action upon his application for a reprieve. Official news of the denial of the pardon will probably be received on the Sonoma which is due Wednesday.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Miss Prescott's paper, the Honolulu Times, will be out today.

Secretary Carter is comfortable again in his own proper office quarters, from which he had endured an ouster by the Senate from the opening of the regular session.

Second Officer Nelson of the ship Hawaiian Isles has laid a complaint with Assistant District Attorney J. J. Dunne of assault by the first officer aboard that vessel in the harbor.

Judge De Bolt was still hearing the famous Walluku water controversy yesterday. Mr. Hartwell for the H. C. & S. Co. replied to Mr. Kinney's address on behalf of the Walluku Sugar Co.

The Wing Wo Lung Co. has brought suit against C. Winam for \$1703.57 alleged to be money due by Winam to a dozen different Chinese firms. Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii are named as garnishees.

Yesterday was the last day for appeals from the property tax assessment. Many dissatisfied taxpayers have been placated by compromise and it is hoped the Tax Appeal Court will have less work this year than last, and of course the Supreme Court after it.

Judge Estee denied the motion of defendant in the 113 Korean cases for judgment, which was made on the ground of default of plaintiff in point of time for filing certain pleadings, and the trial on the merits of the amended complaints and answers will proceed on Friday.

The extra session of Congress will give Delegate Kuhio a chance to learn the ropes before the regular session begins and incidentally net him a neat sum in mileage.

Memorials do not effect much in Congress. It is doubtful if any member takes time to read them. The thing that tells is the work of a live lobby.

C. R. Buckland would make an efficient registrar of the Land court. He deserves well of the party and has the confidence of the people at large.

The dengue is known in Germany as "den contagios-miasmatischen Krankheiten." The epithet seems to be deserved.

It would be better for the Territory to give Marston Campbell a vacation than to let him resign.

If these statutes sit then Judge Estee may be trusted to lead the Federal Grand Jury take a hand in the game.

If it is true that Russia is trying to provoke Japan, war news may be one of the heaviest July 21st from the Orient.

Sold as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared, and my skin recovered a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss Anna Mitchell, 915 South St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

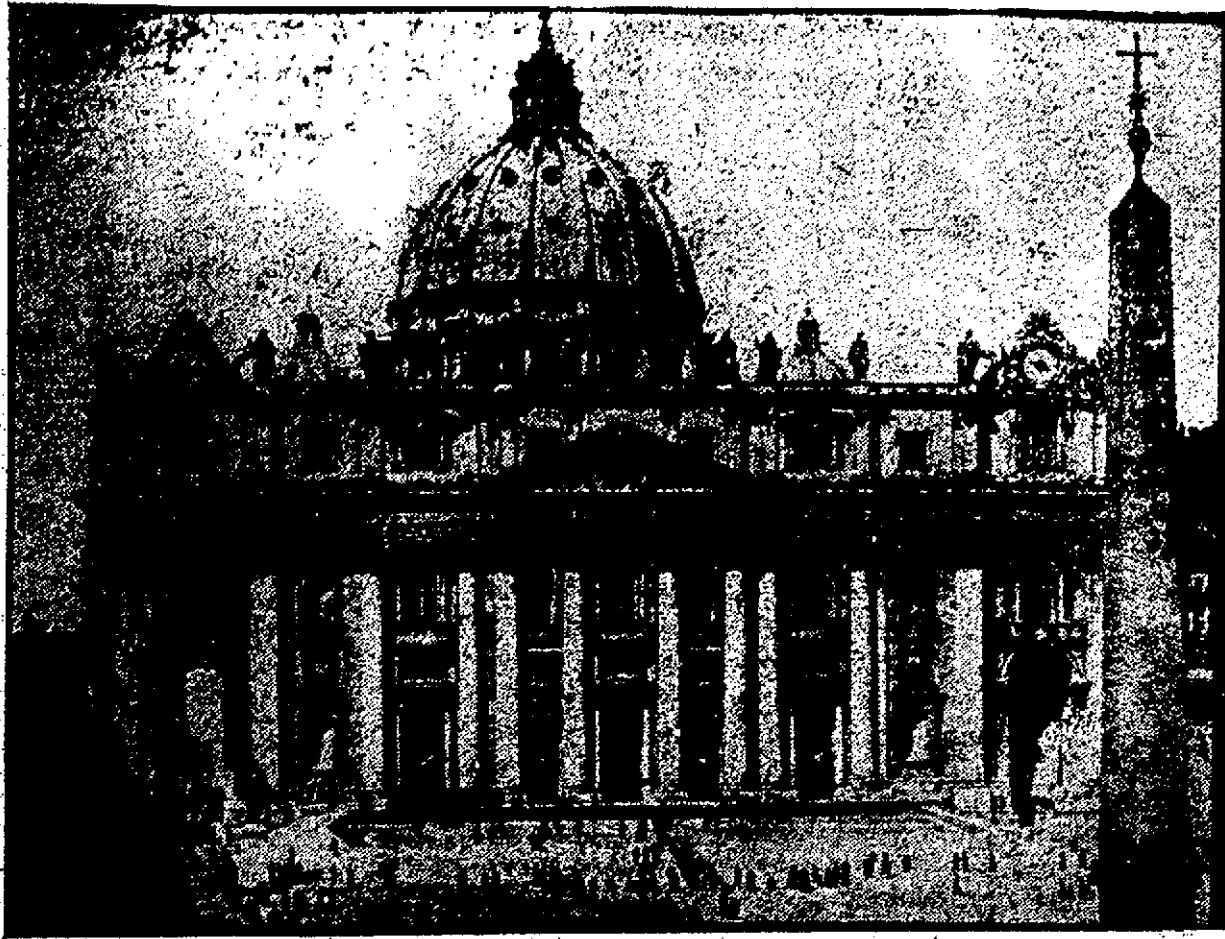
HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

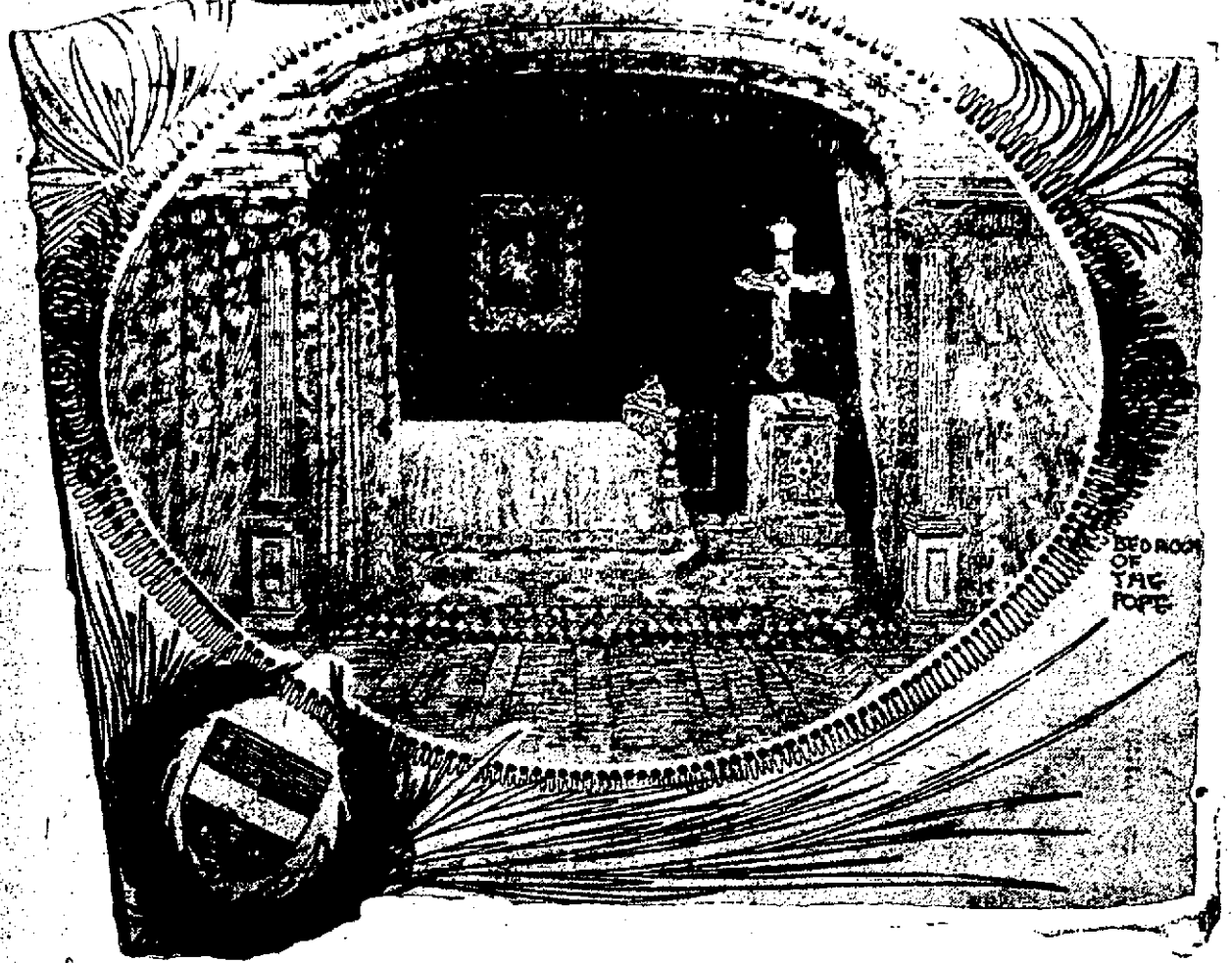
Honolulu, July 20, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	BID	ASK
MEMBERSHIP				
J. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		99 1/2
L. E. Kerr Co., Ltd.	50,000	50		
SUGAR				
U.S. 4's	5,000,000	100	99 1/2	100
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		99 1/2
Haw. Sug. & S. Co.	2,513,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,518,000	100		
Romana	750,000	100		100 1/2
Honolulu	3,000,000	100		
Honolulu	800,000	100		
Honolulu	800,000	100		
Kahuku	2,500,000	100		99 1/2
Kalihi Plant, Co. L'd.	2,500,000	50	9	21
Kalihi	120,000	100		
Kalihi	500,000	100		
Maui Sug. Co. L'd.	2,500,000	100		
Maui Sug. Co.	4,500,000	100		100 1/2
Maui	1,000,000	100		
Maui	500,000	100		
Maui	5,000,000	100	8	100 1/2
Maui	150,000	100		
Maui Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Peepee	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		100 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100		100 1/2
Waialua	700,000	100		100 1/2
Waialua	250,000	100		100 1/2
STAMPEEY CO'S				
Wilder B. Co.	500,000	100		110 1/2
Inter-Island R. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hew's Electric Co.	500,000	100		110 1/2
H. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100		90 1/2
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(Continued from page 1)



ST. PETER'S, ROME.



WHERE POPE LEO DIED.

Noble Guards and Franciscan penitentiaries are keeping vigil beside the remains. Shortly before the Pope's death he said to Cardinal Oreglia: "To your Eminence who will soon seize the reins of supreme power, I confide the Church in these difficult times."

The College of Cardinals will assemble today to pronounce the Pontiff dead. Then the body will be embalmed and removed to St. Peter's, where it will lie in state for several days, finally resting in the Basilica of St. John Lateran.

All nations have sent condolences.

Cardinal Oreglia, who is likely to be the next Pope, occupies the post of Camerlingo, by virtue of which he is now temporary head of the Church. He is Bishop of Ostia, is 75 years old and was made a Cardinal just thirty years ago.

Few people, even in the ranks of the church, are aware that Cardinal Oreglia, now the most bitter enemy and the most uncompromising foe of the Italian Crown Government, began his ecclesiastical career as chaplain to the late King Victor Emmanuel, being the adopted son and nephew of that Count Solaro Della Margherita, the intimate friend and political adviser of the late King's father, Charles Albert. At the time of the capture of Rome by Victor Emmanuel in 1870, Monsignor Oreglia was Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, and he brought so much pressure to bear upon Queen Pia of Portugal to induce her father, Victor Emmanuel, to restore Rome to the Pope that the court of Lisbon finally demanded his recall. He has two brothers who occupy high rank in the order of the Jesuits, and is generally believed to be the Papal candidate of that powerful order, whose intransigent ideas with regard to the Italian Government he personifies more completely than any other member of the sacred college. If he is elected Pope it will be a case of war to the knife between church and state in Italy.

Although he has been given high office by Leo, there has never been any liking between Oreglia and the Pope. Leo XIII was perfectly aware of all this, and to those who were behind the scenes at the Vatican there was a good deal of humor in the occasions when Cardinal Oreglia was called upon to offer in the name of the sacred college wishes and prayers for the long life, health and happiness of his holiness, who listened with a twinkle in his eye to these compliments uttered in a rasping and irritated tone of voice, and then suavely responded by assuring the Cardinal that thanks to the prayers of his eminence, his health was becoming stronger, that he never felt better in his life, and that he expected to be spared for many years to come.

POPE LEO'S LONG CAREER.

Born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810.
Entered college at Rome, 1824.
Matriculated at Gregorian University, 1830.
Entered College of Noble Ecclesiastics, 1832.
Appointed Domestic Prelate by Pope Gregory XVI., 1837.
Referendary of Court of Segnatura, March 18, 1837.
Order of Priesthood conferred, Dec. 31, 1837.
Apostolic delegate at Benevento, 1837 to 1841.
Governor of Spoleto, 1841 to 1843.
Papal Nuncio at Brussels, 1843 to 1845.
Made Archbishop of Perugia, 1846.
Created Cardinal, Dec. 19, 1853.
Made Cardinal Camerlingo, July, 1877.
Elected Pope, February 20, 1878.
Received Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland, March 4, 1878.
Encyclical condemning communism, socialism, and nihilism, December, 1878.
Encyclical against heresy and socialism, November, 1882.
Recognized Unity of Italy, October, 1883.
Encyclical condemning liberalism, November, 1885.
Celebrated Golden Jubilee, 1887.
Celebrated Grand Jubilee, 1888.
Encyclical on socialism and labor, May 18, 1891.
Celebrated Episcopal Jubilee, February, 1893.
Issued Appeal to England for Reunion of Christendom, April 14, 1894.
Celebrated 60th anniversary of his first mass, February 13, 1898.
Declared 1900 a year of Universal Jubilee, May, 1899.
Held Consistory and created eleven new Cardinals, June 19, 1899.
Celebrated ninetieth birthday, March 2, 1900.
Celebrated 25th jubilee as Pope, fifty years as Cardinal and diamond jubilee as Archbishop, February, 1903.
Has outlived the years of St. Peter, April 23, 1903.
Visited by King Edward of England April, 1903.
Visited by Emperor William, May, 1903.
His fatal illness noted, June, 1903.
Dead, July 20, 1903.

LEO'S VIEWS ON DEATH.

(A poem written by the Holy Father in 1897.)

The western sun draws near his cloudy bed,
Leo, and gradual darkness veils thy head;
The sluggish life blood in thy withered veins
More slowly runs its course—what then remains?
Lo! Death is brandishing his fatal dart,
And the grave yearns to shroud thy

mortal part:
But from its prison freed, the soul expands
Exulting pinions to the enfranchised lands.
My weary race is run—I touch the goal:
Hear, Lord, the feeble pantings of my soul;
If it be worthy, Lord, thy pitying breast
Welcome it unto everlasting rest!
May I behold thee, Queen of earth and sky,
Whose love enchaineth the demons lurking nigh
The path to heaven; and freely shall I own
'Twas thy sweet care that gained my blissful crown.



One of Leo XIII's Last Great Public Functions—He Was the First to Enter St. Peter's at the Beginning of the Holy Year.

WHO WILL SUCCEED LEO?

David Saville Muzzey recently wrote in "The Outlook":

"Who will be the next Pope? Will he be a religious devotee like Gregory XVI., or an uncompromising martyr like Pius VI., or an astute politician like Leo XIII., or a mixture of militarism, bonhomie, and dogged religious conservatism like Pius IX.? Will it be the Piedmontese noble Oreglia, the Cardinal-Chamberlain of Leo XIII., as Leo (then Pecci) was the Cardinal-Chamberlain of Pius IX.? Oreglia is the very soul of intransigent reaction, the Bocanera of Zola's 'Rome'; a man who did not scruple to pass King Victor Emmanuel on the CoReo with ostentatious disdain, while all the other Cardinals saluted the monarch with courteous dignity. The choice of Oreglia would kill all the prospects of a rapprochement with Italy, already chilled by the recent riots in Milan and the harsh measures of the Government against 'Catholic Societies.' Will it be the Cardinal Vicar Parocchi, mediator between the Vatican and the Quirinal, the converted heretic, the accomplished musician and litterateur, of whom it has been said that 'if elected Pope he would unite the magnificence of Leo X., the gentility of Pius IX., the learning of Leo XIII., and, if necessary, the heroism of Pius VI.' Will it be Vanutelli, the champion of reconciliation with the House of Savoy, the most popular paragon with the extra-Italian Romanists, the candidate of the Triple Alliance? Will it be the barefoot Carmelite monk Giotti, who earned from Leo XIII. the cardinal's hat by his triumphant Brazilian mission, and whom the Pope often jokingly alludes to as 'my successor'—hardly Giotti, the time for monks in St. Peter's chair is past; Gregory XVI. was a glaring anachronism. Will it be the Cardinal Secretary of State, Rampolla, the giant schemer of the Vatican, the man of

most avowed candidacy, the most supported, the most combated, the most loved, the most hated for his outspokenness, his 'intransigence,' his tireless self-devotion, his fearless high-mindedness, his irrevocable conviction, and his implacable and merciless vengeance? 'Ignis ardens' is the predicted character of Leo's successor. The motto fits Rampolla, though the fire is on the arms of Oreglia. Will it be some of the twenty candidates whose claims have a right to be considered? 'Scire nefas!' The choice of the Pope is in the hands of the Holy Spirit. The only word of the Cardinal, as he kneels in prayer, with his folded ballot ready to deposit on the golden paten over the communion-cup, is the simple promise to 'choose him before the eye of God I ought to choose.'

SOME PITHY WORDS OF LEO.

"The real perfection of all creatures is found in the prosecution and attainment of their respective ends, but the supreme end to which human liberty must aspire is God."—Pope Leo XIII.

"Remuneration must be sufficient to support the wage earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity, or fear of a worse evil, the workman must accept harder conditions because an employer or contractor will afford him no better, he is simply the victim of force and injustice."—Pope Leo XIII.

"The true liberty of human society does not consist in every man doing what he pleases, for that would simply end in turmoil and confusion; but rather in this, that through the injunctions of the civil law, all may more easily conform to the prescriptions of the eternal law."—Pope Leo XIII.

POPE LEO XIII—AN APPRECIATION

BY HENRY E. HIGHTON.

The death of Pope Leo XIII will excite the sympathy of the civilized world, without distinction of race or creed. Born March 2nd, 1810, his name was Vincenzio Gioacchino Pecci. On his mother's side, he was a descendant of Cola di Rienzi, the last of the Roman tribunes. He achieved the highest honors in scholarship, and was not only a remarkable linguist, but deeply versed in modern science. He was made a priest on December 23rd, 1837, and, within a few years, became the Apostolic Delegate at Benevento, where, at an early age, he displayed his unconquerable firmness and his executive power, by the suppression of brigandage. He was afterwards qualified to become the Nuncio to Brussels where his service was principally diplomatic and where he deeply studied those political and social problems, to which, after his elevation to the Papacy, he attracted such wide-spread attention. Then he was Bishop of Perugia, for thirty-two years, when he was made Cardinal, and, in 1877, as Cardinal Camerlingo he performed the solemn ceremony of lightly tapping the forehead of his predecessor, Pius IX, with a silver hammer, and officially announcing his death, and shortly afterwards was elected his successor.

This bald outline brings before the public one of the most fruitful lives of the last century, prolonged not only in years, but in vigor, in fluence and in impressiveness, and which was greatest at its close. It is not my province to discuss Leo XIII in his capacity of Supreme Pontiff or Spiritual Head of a great Church that numbers among its children more than two hundred millions of human beings, of every race and living under every form of government. Nor is it within my purpose to dwell upon his scholarship, which was deep, broad and thorough, and ranked him among scientists, philosophers and poets. The central point of secular interest in his wonderful career is his statesmanship, which alone would have placed him almost, if not quite, at the head of the illustrious men of the Nineteenth Century. His grasp of the burning questions of the day and the luminous intelligence with which he treated them would alone have immortalized his name. His first declarations, after he had been invested with the Ring of the Fisherman, proved that, in the consideration of those momentous issues that affect and control terrestrial life, he was bent on the suppression of antagonism and the development of fraternal unities. In his first encyclical letter, April 21st 1878, with a total disregard of polemics, he discussed the evils affecting modern society, and appealed to the underlying love of virtue in the human race. In his second encyclical letter, December 28th 1878, he gently but with inexorable logic exposed the errors of Socialism, Communism and Nihilism, and defined the true relations and reciprocal obligations of capital and of labor, obligating with even hand the balance of justice between the two. While rebuking the audacity and the crude theories of anarchical parties, he demanded that the rich should help the poor and should pay reasonable wages for proper service. In June, 1888, he promulgated an encyclical letter on Liberty, in which he asserted the natural freedom of man, and, as the evidence of his reasoning power, his submission to the proper restrictions of government. In May, 1891, his encyclical letter on the condition of the working classes appeared, in which he opposed labor contracts for the benefit of the few, defended private property as originating in natural right and affording a rational motive for labor and for economy, reiterated his belief that wages should be proportionate to work, skill and surrounding conditions, and

advocated workingmen's Unions, analogous to the guilds of the middle ages. The policy of Leo XIII throughout his pontificate was conciliatory and in harmony with modern progress. He restored friendly relations with Russia, Germany and Switzerland. He threw his personal influence into the scale, when Cardinal Lavergne solicited from European nations a common declaration against the revival of the slave trade in Africa. He closed his long standing controversy with Bismarck, by an amiable correspondence with the first German Emperor of modern times. He recognized the French Republic and disclaimed any right of interference with forms of government, referring to the United States as "growing greater and greater everyday." "Accept the Republic," he said, "that is to say, the power constituted and existing among you; respect it, and be submitted to it as representing the power that comes from God."

In his relations with the United States, Pope Leo XIII was peculiarly fortunate and accepted the trend of modern ideas in his appreciation of our institutions. On the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, President Cleveland, through Cardinal Gibbons, sent him a copy of the Federal Constitution, and in his reply, he declared that liberty was guaranteed by that instrument. When Monsignor Satolli had been appointed his personal representative, in January 1895, he addressed a letter to the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States, in which he referred to our national growth, and to the destiny to which we seemed to be tending and expressed his wish that the Catholic Church should "not only share in but help to bring about this prospective greatness." He uttered words of warning against the turbulence of strikes, while approving of lawful combinations among the industrial classes, and bade Catholics to "labor for the tranquillity of the Commonwealth," to "obey the law," to "abhor violence" and to "seek no more than equity and justice permit." At a still later period, he alluded to the fact that both Protestants and Catholics were among the Regents of the New York University and added: "How then can I complain of the institutions of America? The more I study them, the more they please me. I have admonished all the people in America to refrain from strikes, never to resort to violence to redress a grievance, but to appeal to the law and the constitution."

This great man in his attitude towards the secular world, towards the mass of human beings everywhere, was a practical and a powerful statesman, and, better than many other great men, comprehended the quality and the significance of the American Government and of American civilization. He avoided the interblending of Church and State and used his faculties for the benefit of mankind. As Gladstone once said of Daniel O'Connell, he had "a passion for philanthropy," which did not, however, blind him to facts or obscure his reason. His most intense desire was that his policy should be perpetuated after his death, and he repeatedly evinced his interest in the choice of his successor. As "Crux crucis" was pathetically applied to Pius IX, when he sank to his final sleep, so "lumen in celo" will be the halo with which the world will invest the name, the character and the influence of Leo XIII.

It is only a four-line item in a Hilo paper. Yet there has been no more important news from the big island for many a day. The leaf hopper has disappeared from Hamakua and the sugar cane is flourishing. Again Prof. Koebel is proved to be the most valuable man, in his own way, on the entire Territory's salary list.

It appears that there are Federal statutes which may cover the offense of those who have destroyed the House vouchers. Section 5403 of the Revised Statutes says:

Davis, the freak magistrate, says he wants to resign. If he does, why doesn't he? In contemplating any public service of that kind he need not be restrained by fear that his fellow-citizens will rise up and protest.

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of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
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eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
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dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
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TWO YEARS
FOR KAHUNAWitch Doctor Who
Killed Red
Devils.

HILO, July 17.—The Herald says:

The July term of court closed at Honokaa shortly before noon on Tuesday. There were four true bills found by the grand jury and two of the accused subsequently plead guilty, leaving but two cases for trial. The Japanese indicted for wrecking cane cars on the Hilo railroad was one who plead guilty. He was given eighteen months in jail. He was afterwards attacked with beriberi and was brought to Hilo in the stage last night. Lopez, the Porto Rican, charged with assault, plead guilty and was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment at the close of the term he is now serving. Lopez is the prisoner who has escaped several times and for which he wears a ball and chain. At Honokaa he said he would be a good prisoner hereafter if they would only leave his leg free of the chain. He admitted his mistake in trying to get away before.

The Puna faith doctor was the first to be tried, his case being called on Monday. Three Hawaiians were called by the prosecution and they testified to the treatment given by the defendant to deceased. Attorney W. H. Smith, counsel for the prisoner, offered himself as a sacrifice and asked the widow of the deceased to describe exactly how the blows were administered and how much force was used. The witness was too bashful to belt the attorney over the head as the prisoner did deceased so she illustrated it in another way. Doctor Holland was called as an expert and testified that the force used by the prisoner was sufficient to cause heart failure as a result of shock. Deputy Attorney General Rawlins made a strong address to the jury and reviewed the evidence. He was followed by Mr. Smith who made an earnest appeal for his client. Judge Little gave an impartial charge, defining the degrees of manslaughter. The jury retired and at the end of a half hour returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree with a recommendation to the mercy of court. The case closed at 3:30 p. m. and the court adjourned for the day. The judge announced that he would hold a night session but for the fact that the wind prevailing would blow the lights out.

On Tuesday morning four Chinese who had appealed to the Circuit Court from the sentence imposed on them by Judge Hapai for playing che fa. Three of the men had been fined one hundred dollars each and another, supposed to be the boss, was fined one hundred and fifty dollars. By arrangement with the Deputy Attorney General two of the men plead guilty and were fined fifty dollars each more than Judge Hapai had imposed. They were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

Immediately afterward the Kahuna was called up for sentence. Attorney Smith made an appeal for leniency. Judge Little spoke in kindly tones to the prisoner and cautioned him against practicing his belief here. He said a man might as well go out and shoot another with a rifle as to attempt to cure a sick man by such methods. The prisoner remarked through Interpreter Williams, that he differed with the court. Judge Little then sentenced the man to two years at hard labor. He will be taken with Torres to Honolulu tomorrow.

Fidela Torres, the Porto Rican who escaped from jail and afterwards robbed the residence of Manuel Machado in Kaumana, was placed on trial on Tuesday morning. He plead not guilty to the charge of burglary. Two witnesses were put on for the prosecution who testified as to the robbery and capture of the man. Defendant testified in his own defense and told a highly improbable story. He said he had accumulated the money, found on his person when arrested, prior to his first arrest here and had buried it in Oahu. He also found the rain coat and the blue cloth coat. Attorney Charles Williams was appointed by the court to defend the prisoner and in his address to the jury appealed for mercy. The jury found him guilty after a few minutes deliberation and the court sentenced him to serve five years at hard labor, the term to begin at the termination of the one he is now serving. He will probably leave the prison in 1912.

ACCIDENT TO JURORS.

An accident occurred to E. H. Austin and R. A. Lucas, Grand Jurors at the Honokaa court. They were on their return home and had reached Waiakamalo gulch. As the down incline was reached the horses commenced to trot, and the Portuguese driver thinking they were running away, instead of putting on the brake turned their heads uphill. This maneuver on the part of the driver frightened the horses who tried to run, but were stopped by the bridge. Messrs. Austin and Lucas jumped just as the carriage overturned. One of the traces, the lamps, and the top were broken as well as the pole. The horses were caught near Vierra's house, where a pair of shafts were borrowed and the journey into town resumed.

THE STRIKE SETTLED.

A wireless message from Hilo yesterday tells of the settlement of the longshoreman strike by granting the demands of the unions.

The Hilo Tribune says of the trouble:

A special meeting of the Federation of Allied Trades was called last night to consider a matter that affects the life of the organization. The Tribune went to press before the meeting was called to order and cannot give the results.

The question is whether the union will allow its members to work ten hours a day when the by-laws specifically state that nine hours shall constitute a day's work. The problem arose when the Hilo Mercantile Co. demanded of their stevedores ten hours' work for a day in unloading a lumber schooner now in port. Between twenty and thirty members of the union are engaged in this work and one or two days this week they put in ten hours. This put the officials of the organization on their metal and action will be taken tonight that will test the cohesive powers of the Allied Trades of Hilo. It is probable that the men who are working ten hours will be given the alternative of quitting their jobs or leaving the union. If they quit their jobs, it will naturally follow that Japs will be put in their places. If the union permits them to continue working ten hours a day then other firms employing organized labor will naturally demand the same service. Then the Federation of Allied Trades will be knocked into a cocked hat.

Mr. Cameron, president of the Federation, said to a Tribune representative yesterday, "The meeting tonight will test the strength of our organization. When it is over we will know whether it is possible to maintain a labor organization in Hilo upon solid union principles. There can be no settlement of the present difficulty except in three ways. The Mercantile Company must accept nine hours as a day's work, or the men must quit their jobs. If the men refuse to quit, then they must quit the Allied Trades. If the meeting tonight does not insist on a settlement along these lines then our organization is of no force or account."

NEWS NOTES.

A meeting of the Tennis Club was held in the parlors of the Peacock last Tuesday evening and a constitution and by-law for governing of the club were adopted. Several new names were proposed for membership.

A Japanese who was stabbed at Honokaa by a fellow countryman about two weeks ago is in a serious condition. His dying statement was taken by Judge Hall on Monday night.

C. M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, and Geo. Robertson, manager of Brewer & Co., were in the city yesterday and go by the Kinaiu today to Honolulu. They had been making a hurried trip of inspection of some of the Brewer & Co.'s properties. They drove over from Pahala and yesterday went out to Honoumuli. They were pleased with the condition of things as they found them.

The leaf hopper has entirely disappeared from Oahu and Hamakua and the cane is growing nicely.

Sheriff Andrews has added to his live stock a thoroughbred Holstein bull which he lately secured at Horner's ranch.

L. H. Shellburgh, of Honokaa, will leave for the mainland tomorrow to take a position in the civil service in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Shellburgh will probably follow in October.

There is talk among the ball tossers of arranging a three months' schedule of games. Any teams refusing to play as per the schedule will forfeit the game to the contesting teams. Edwin Paris, Secretary and Auditor, and Mr. Peck, traveling representative of E. O. Hall & Sons, Honolulu, are paying Hilo a flying visit. Mr. Paris will return to Honolulu on the Kinaiu. L. B. Maynard has been engaged by the Hilo Railroad as a solicitor. Mr. Maynard will tour this island and Maui in the interests of the machine shops and foundry of the Hilo Railroad.

A SEVERE SPRAIN usually disables the injured person for three or four weeks. Cures have often been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment has great healing powers. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benham, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

KAHUNA
TALKS OF
HIS TRADE
Says Rev. J. Kekipi
Is Chief of
All.

The chief of all the kahunas in Hawaii is the Rev. J. Kekipi of Honolulu, according to Makalo, the Puna kahuna who was brought to Oahu Prison Saturday to serve a term of two years for manslaughter in the third degree. The same authority is responsible for the statement that every member of Kekipi's church, 2,000 in number, enjoy the same powers as himself. Kekipi's church is reputed to be a native branch of the Christian Science movement. Recently a convention of the church was held in Honolulu at Kealahoukamalamalama Chapel, which is a small church situated on Kanoa lane, which is near the corner of Alapai and King streets.

Makalo looks to be anything but a kahuna, as is pictured by popular belief. In the first place he is not old or grizzled. He is only twenty-four years of age and said yesterday that he had been in the business since he was eighteen. Then he has a round good-natured face which would be pleasant if the kahuna business wasn't so everlastingly serious and his hair is short and very curly. Yesterday when an Advertiser reporter called he was already attired in the blue and white prison stripes. But he didn't mind it. He said he was ready to die or go to prison, but that it couldn't shake his faith in the efficacy of prayer. Just at present Makalo is the only kahuna in captivity. The crime for which he is to serve two years in prison was alleged to have been committed in Puna a few months ago. Moses Hoakimoa, a well known native, fell ill at his home in Puna. A white physician was called in and prescribed for him. The sick man's wife wasn't satisfied with the treatment and called in the kahuna. He prescribed liberal doses of prayer. The widow says that he also told her to beat her husband over the head with a heavy bible, in order to drive the red devils out. Makalo denies this and says the woman simply wanted to get rid of her husband. In any event while Hoakimoa was lying very near death at his home, this wife with the aid of neighbors straightened him up in bed, and beat him on the head with the bible. As a result the old man died and the kahuna was arrested. He was tried and convicted and Judge Little sentenced him to two years in prison for manslaughter, the jury recommending mercy.

Kalamo, a prison guard, acted as interpreter when the kahuna was brought into the warden's office for an interview. The prisoner was willing, even anxious to talk.

"Yes, I am in the kahuna business," he said through the interpreter. "I cure the sick by prayer."

"How about this man that died?"

was asked.

"His wife killed that man," was the reply.

"She says that you told her to hit him over the head with a bible to drive the devils out."

"No, that is not so. She did not keep the rules I made for her. They were: 'don't drink, don't gamble' and 'don't go with some other men.' What I told her was to place the bible on the spot where her husband was sick and then to pray to God. She was to put it on his breast, not hit him with it. The man died, because she beat him over the head with the bible."

"Did you tell her to?"

"No."

HOW HE LEARNED THE TRADE.

"Where did you learn kahunism?"
"At the church, the Christian church, from Rev. Kekipi. I am a brother in the church and learned to cure with the bible."
"Have you ever cured anybody?"
"Plenty."
"How many?"
"More than fifty."
"How did you do it?"
"By praying with the bible, putting my hands on it, and then telling them to keep rules. I tell them to place the bible on the part that is sore, and say 'your word if of fire, hammer and sword.'"

(Continued on Page 7.)

TO RECEIVE
GOV. DOLE
Maui Hospitality
Shows Up
Well.

MAUI, July 18.—Governor S. B. Dole and party will arrive on Maui this morning and will be the guests of the citizens of Wailuku at a grand luau in the government school house this afternoon and at a public reception and ball in the Knights of Pythias hall this evening. Free trains will be run from all parts of central Maui to convey people to the evening reception. It is expected that the Governor will land from the Iroquois at Kihui this morning and after a trip over the plantation, proceed by train to Puunene and after a short visit there arrive at noon at Wailuku where he will be entertained at luau, reception and ball.

WELCOME TO HAWAII.

This evening, the 18th, the people of Hana district from Keanae to Kipahulu and Kaupo, will all join in welcoming home Hon. W. P. Hala, their representative to the legislature. The ovation will take the form of a luau and a dance at the new Hana landing—the scene of the recent 4th of July ball.

Two hundred dollars have already been subscribed to defray expenses.

RIVAL OF LANTANA.

A tall weed called by Hawaiians "paamakani" is a pest on Vierra's ranch at Kaupo and on the Waloape and Kahikini ranches. On the mauka lands it is more feared as a destroyer of pasture than even the lantana, which despite of a large expenditure of money for labor to exterminate it, is gradually "getting the best" of ranches on that side of the island.

STRAY NOTES.

Monday the 13th, there was a large cattle drive on the Ulupalakua ranch. The baseball game at Wells park, Wailuku, on the afternoon of the 12th, between the "Morning Stars" and "Wailukus" resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 16 to 9. Jackson pitched for the Stars and Cummings and Thompson for the Wailuku boys. The Wailukus were somewhat crippled by the absence of Crook and Wright. Last Saturday afternoon the 11th, there was a practice game of polo on the Pala grounds between the following teams: F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, Geo. Wilber and Sam. Baldwin versus W. O. Aiken, Fred. Baldwin, Harold Castle and C. C. Krumphaar. Baldwin's four beat Aiken's by the score of six goals to one.

Wednesday the 15th, at the Makawao Catholic church, Antonio de Souza, a teacher of the Kaupakalua school, was married to Miss Maria Goyveia of Kokomo by Father Gwendolin.

The wedding and reception afterward were largely attended by relatives and friends of the bride and groom.

On dit that for the evening of Aug. 12th, Puunene mill which then will have finished grinding, will be transformed into a mammoth ball room lighted by electricity.

Berger's band is to furnish the music and the occasion is to be the leading social event of the season. An effort will be made to detain the special steamer so that Honolulu people who attend the races at Kahului can also be guests at the Puunene ball.

The news of the death of Judge Luther Wilcox, the famous police justice of Honolulu, was received with much regret on Maui.

Saturday evening the 11th, a most enjoyable dancing party was given at the Makawao home of Mrs. Randal von Tempisky. Music by a stringed band and selections on a Victor talking machine enlivened the occasion. At midnight elaborate refreshments were served. Between forty and fifty young people from Makawao, Puunene, Kihui, and Ulupalakua were present.

At 2 p. m. on the 12th, a most delightful luau was given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Tempisky of Haleakala ranch as a farewell honor to Miss N. H. Hayes who after several years' residence on the islands is soon to return to her home in the Southern States.

Forty-five of Miss Hayes's Maui friends sat down to the fern and flower bedecked tables and enjoyed the delicious viands cooked a la Hawaiian. Music by a stringed band gave brightness to the event.

Wednesday the 15th, Mrs. W. F. McConey of Pala gave an afternoon tea to her guest, Mrs. S. D. Heapy of Honolulu. The occasion was a most pleasant one, affording as it did to Mrs. Heapy an opportunity of meeting old Makawao friends.

Friday afternoon, the 17th, the La-



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dies' Reading club met at the home

of Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao.

The subject of the reading was "Helen

Keller". Thirty were present.

The Maui Telephone Co. is paying

dividends of 6-4 per cent per month.

E. H. Bailey of Makawao has been

successful this season in growing a

crop of fine potatoes, corn, water-

melons, squash, pumpkins, etc.

Miss Retner of Kohala is at Ulupa-

lakua.

Miss White of Honolulu is at the

Castle's on Haleakala.

Misses Carter and Sorenson are

guests of Mrs. Young at Olinda house.

Miss Olive Steel of Hamakua is

visiting her home in California.

Hon. S. Kellinof of Waikapa arrived

home on Wednesday as did Hon. W.

P. Hala and family of Hana.

Dan Driscoll of Pala is confined to

his house, recovering from a surgical

operation.

Mrs. W. O. Smith of Honolulu is

visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. A.

Baldwin of Hamakua.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Pu-

unene are occupying their cottage in

Makawao.

Weather—Warm and dry.

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12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

**KAHUNA TALKS
OF HIS TRADE**

(Continued from Page 6.)

This last was rather unintelligible, and no explanation could be obtained from the kahuna.

"What disease did you cure by prayer?"

"Any disease, it made no difference, I could cure it by prayer."

"How did Rev. Kekipi make you a kahuna?"

"He read the bible to me."

"Did you get paid for being a kahuna?"

"No, I prayed for love."

"How did you make a living?"

"I worked for a living for the haoles; in the evening I was a kahuna."

"Which paid best?" asked Warden Henry.

"Working by hand. I never got anything for being a kahuna."

"Are there any other kahunas in Puna?"

"No, I am the only one. There are plenty of kahunas though—about 2,000 altogether. Rev. Kekipi is the head kahuna. Every one that belongs to the Christian Science church is a kahuna. If you pray and believe in God, you are a kahuna and can cure people."

"Did you have to pay Rev. Kekipi anything to become a kahuna?"

"No, he worked for nothing too. Some friends, sometimes give him fifty, sixty or a hundred dollars. If I die praying with the bible it will be all right, or if I die in prison it will be all right. Praying to God on the bible is better than anything else."

"Have you a wife?"

"Yes, I have a wife. No, she is not a kahuna. She can be one though."

"Can you make other people kahunas?"

"Yes, any one becomes a kahuna, that prays to God and believes in prayer."

"How can you do it?"

"By swearing to God and showing people how to pray. By praying to God, that I am doing wrong and ask Him to give me strength."

"How did you come to get into jail?"

"Some people said that I killed a man with a bible. All the family of the dead man said that I told his wife to do it. They went into court and lied."

"Who did do it?"

"His wife, she said that I told her to do it."

This ended the interview with the prisoner. There is but one indication that the man is insane—besides his talk his eyes are bloodshot and restless. Otherwise he appears to be of the average intelligence.

Delegate and Mrs. Kalaniana'ole will leave for Washington in September to attend the opening of the extra session of Congress.

THE BEST REASON

FOR BELIEF IN DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Gosney Tells Why She Has Such Great Confidence in This Famous Remedy.

"For the best reason in the world," answered Mrs. J. O. Gosney, of Pullman, Wash., when asked why she praised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so highly.

"They cured me after three doctors and all sorts of remedies had failed," she continued. "I suffered horribly with what the doctors called neuralgia of the stomach, and I also was troubled to an unusual extent with the ill which only women experience. Every month I had cramps which nearly drove me wild and they were so bad sometimes that my husband had to run for a doctor to give me something to relieve me. Often they would keep me in bed for days at a time and, just before I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, my hands used to get numb when I had these spells. I can't tell half of what I went through. The natural functions of my sex ceased and the spells of cramps kept growing more frequent. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills helped me the first week I took them and after taking them faithfully awhile longer I became entirely cured."

"Thousands of women have found relief from their sufferings in the same way that Mrs. Gosney did. No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. They have been shown to be a positive and unfailing specific for all diseases arising from disorders of the blood or nerves and have cured locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y."

Milan Carri's Bombs.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A cable to the Journal from Belgrade says: The new King of Serbia is not easily surprised by dynamite bombs. When driving, he has a few in a side pocket of the carriage, and half a dozen or more are always on his writing desk disguised as matchboxes, cigarholders and the like.

"If Alexander had had two or three of these things beside his bed on the fatal night, he could have defied any number of conspirators," said the King to the Mayor of Belgrade.

One of the first of King Peter's governmental acts was to remove his name from the list of persons billed to be executed the moment they are caught. He had been on the list since 1898, and had to be very careful not to enter Serbian territory. The King also was pleased to restore to himself his real estate confiscated by Milan, among other parcels, several Belgrade houses.

BY FAR THE BETTER

way. Prevention, says the proverb, is better than cure. So it is, and vastly easier. That is, when you know how to prevent. The town of London would not have been scourged by the plague if the people had known how to prevent it. But they did not, and so they were swept away as grain falls in front of the big reaping machines. Men used to build forts and castles, and strong walls around their cities, in order to be safe from their enemies; and there was wisdom and good judgment in the idea. Nevertheless, disease, which kills a thousand where ten are slain in battle, cannot be kept out by thick walls or escaped by flight. The proper thing to do is to make the body healthy by right living and the frequent use of a tonic and purifying medicine like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION which causes the food to be well digested, destroys or expels the germs of disease that may be in the blood, and stirs up the organs to active and natural operation. This ever-successful remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. No other medicine can compare with it in preventing, relieving and curing La Grippe, Throat and Lung Troubles, Dysentery, Debility, and other ailments to which all are exposed from the germs constantly taken into the system from the air, water, food, and many other sources. Dr. W. D. McNab, of Canada, says: "I find your preparation of cod liver oil to be a most valuable form of nourishment and tissue builder for patients suffering from wasting diseases." Effective from the first dose. Look it up. One bottle convinces. At chemists.

**BIG STEAMER
PILED ON REEF**

The China Commercial Steamship Company's Steamer Clavering Arrived Here Last Night on Initial Trip Loaded With Coolies and Freight, Struck the Reef and Was Still There Early This Morning.

The steamship Clavering, Captain Barton, from Hongkong, and thirteen days from Yokohama, with freight and a large number of Chinese coolies for Mexican ports, was reported off port about ten o'clock last night and about an hour later was reported ashore on the reef.

The Clavering struck the reef between the bell buoy and the spar buoy. She commenced blowing her whistles at once and two red lights were hoisted to the mast head. The vessel had pushed her nose hard up on the reef and was apparently in a pretty bad fix although there was but a light sea running last night. Pilot Lorenzen went out to the steamer immediately and after securing a report of the vessel's condition put back to town for assistance. About the time that Pilot Lorenzen reached the vessel the steamer Lehua arrived with the Board of Health party from Molokai. The Captain of the Lehua got alongside the distressed and offered steamer assistance but aside from saying that he wished to have his plight reported to the agents in Honolulu and that he was evidently hard on the reef Captain Barton did not require any further assistance of the Lehua.

Meanwhile an Advertiser reporter found one sailor on the tug Charles Counselman, which has taken the place of the Fearless while that vessel is undergoing repairs, and this sailor scurried out to find his captain.

The agents of the vessel, Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co. were also notified but at one o'clock this morning the tug had not yet got under way to go to the Clavering's assistance.

The Clavering is a British vessel of the reef.

2,155 tons. She was recently chartered by the new China Commercial Company and was making her initial voyage on the run for this company from Oriental ports to Honolulu, Manzanillo, Mexico and San Francisco. She has a large number of coolies on board and freight for Mexico and is said to have about 1500 tons of freight for Honolulu. This is the first vessel of the line to call at this port.

It could not be learned last night how the vessel happened to get ashore. Some mistake must have been made regarding the shore lights. At the time of the accident there were some twenty or more Japanese sampans off port all burning bright lights but the steamer got in much closer to the shore than were these lights.

The Clavering was lucky in that she struck the reef on a calm night. Early this morning it was reported that the vessel was not pounding much and that her chances for getting off were good.

Trouble was feared from the coolies as they are known to be of the worst class. They are recruited from the Yang-tse-Kiang river, where many of the Boxer outbreaks occurred. Recently a party of 840 coolies from the same district caused a riot aboard the China Commercial Steamer "Ching Wo" while lying at a Mexican port in quarantine. Officers of the Lehua stated that the best of order, however, prevailed on the Clavering while they were alongside last night. There was but little excitement aboard the vessel.

The tug Charles Counselman got under weigh and left the naval dock at half past one o'clock this morning. At the time the Advertiser went to press at two o'clock she was working on the Clavering in an effort to take her off

**BOARD OF HEALTH BACK
FROM MOLOKAI LAST NIGHT**

The special expedition of the Board of Health returned from the Leper Settlement last night. The party were to have left Honolulu at nine o'clock Saturday night but were detained while waiting for Mr. Ka-ne and Dr. Moore. Neither gentleman put in an appearance and after vainly trying to get them by telephone the party left Honolulu at 9:30 p. m.

The members of the party were Drs. Cooper and Mays, and members Robinson, Winston and Andrews, and secretary pro tem of the board, L. E. Pinkham. Accompanying the party were Auditor Fisher and Dr. G. McConnell, of Philadelphia, of the American Medical Chirurgical College.

The steamer Lehua arrived at Kalapapa about seven o'clock Sunday morning. The party breakfasted at Supt. McVeigh's house and then took horses for Kalawao and there inspected the Baldwin Home for Boys. They found the home in good condition. The board then visited the grave of Father Damien, and on the way back inspected the reservoirs, dairy, dispensary, and some of the homes of the older residents. They found Ambrose Hutchinson in pretty bad condition as he had only recently been operated upon for a bad foot. They then visited the Bishop Home for Girls and found the Sisters doing excellent work there.

They also visited Mrs. Suter in her new six-room cottage which is very comfortable and in which the party said they found Mrs. Suter feeling quite comfortable.

After lunch the medical members of the party made examinations of those leper suspects who were on the list as having undergone bacteriological examinations with Dr. McDonald, the pathologist and bacteriologist of the Board of Health recently. As a result of these examinations it was moved by Dr. Mays and seconded by Mr. Andrews that the following persons be released as suspects and ordered to report to the government physician of

their respective districts once every month hereafter:

KANANI
MAKAMOKU.
KAOLELO.
KAPAHU.
HINA KAALEIKA.
J. H. IMIHIE.
MONI IMIHIE.
UMIUMU.
JACOB SIMMS.
GEORGE KANOA.

These people will leave the Settlement by the next steamer.

The board decided that the permit of Kopena, a kokua, be revoked and that he be given until August 1st in which to dispose of his interests at the Settlement and that he then be discharged from the Leper Settlement. Kopena insisted that the board should buy him a horse elsewhere if he were removed from Molokai.

Annie Gaiser, originally a kokua, and afterwards placed on the leper list, was restored to the kokua list.

It was decided that Punilo, having a leprosy daughter, be retained at the Settlement as a kokua for her.

It was moved by Dr. Mays and seconded by Mr. Andrews that George Nakiau, born of leprosy parents in the settlement and retained as a kokua, "having become a drunkard" and useless be discharged from the Settlement. Carried. Arrangements were made to have the Superintendent dispose of superfluous and diseased animals at the Settlement.

Moved by Mr. Andrews and seconded by Mr. Winston that Supt. McVeigh be requested to continue his correspondence with the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop relative to certain improvements in the Settlement. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Mays and seconded by Mr. Robinson that the thanks of the Board of Health be tendered to the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop for his generous offer of a donation of \$2,500.00 through his letter to Supt. McVeigh for the construction of a building for the blind and kick at the Settlement. Carried. Moved by Mr. Robinson and seconded by Mr. Winston that permission be given to Mrs. Aylett to visit her husband, Mr. Aylett at the settlement, once each three months upon applica-

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair
and Red Rough Hands.
Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So African Depot: LEMSON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U.S.A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re-registered to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, 83 Great Russell St., London.

A man to whom illness was chronic
When told that he needed a tonic,
Said, "Oh, doctor, dear,
Won't you please make it beer?"
"No, no," said the doc.,
"That's Teutonic."

Notwithstanding—there is no tonic to equal the wonderful properties of

PRIMO LAGER

REMEMBER—IT'S PURE.

tion to the board for a permit. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Andrews and seconded by Mr. Robinson that the President of the Board be authorized to consult with the authorities of the Catholic church relative to the exercise and recreation of the inmates of the Bishop Home.

Moved by Mr. Robinson and seconded by Dr. Mays that a sufficient number of oxen be butchered and sold to provide four mules for the purposes of the Settlement. Carried.

At present there are no mules at the Settlement and the work is done by about thirty oxen. There are about 250 jackasses there which are of no use as far as work is concerned.

Dr. Goodhue is being much praised for his work at the Settlement. Mr. Pinkham says the doctor has between nine hundred and a thousand patients "and absolutely no competition from other members of his profession."

The Board were very much pleased with the present condition of the Settlement.

They returned to Honolulu about eleven o'clock last night.

An excursion party including Mr. and Mrs. Rising and daughter of Berkeley, Miss Morris, Miss Thefan and others came down on the oil steamer Argyle tasted the sweets of Walluku life and scenes for a brief day, and then reluctantly embarked for a return to the Coast on the Argyle—Maul News.

DYSENTERY causes the death of more people than small pox and yellow fever combined. In an army it is dreaded more than a battle. It requires prompt and effective treatment. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery in the United States with perfect success and has cured the most malignant cases both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for the Benefit of Honolulu People.

The greatest importance attached to the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woomoocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

ENGRAVINGS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



ARRIVED.

Friday, July 17.
Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, from Hilo, Papaia, Papaia, Mabukona and Kawaihae, at 9 a. m., with 11,850 bags of sugar and 74 head cattle.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 5 a. m., with 9012 bags sugar, 483 bunches bananas, 93 bags taro, 75 bags awa, 51 hogs, 43 kegs butter, 35 bags charcoal, 30 head cattle, 25 crates alligator pears, 17 crates cabbages, 15 crates pineapples, 10 crates fruit, 9 crates chickens, 6 crates papayas, 14 bundles hides, 2 cows, 1 calf and 250 packages sundries.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei, Kalihiwai, at 1 10 a. m., with 860 sacks rice, 90 sacks bran.

Saturday, July 18.
Stmr. Kinau, Parker, from Hilo and way ports at 2.30 p. m. with 255 head sheep, 24 hogs, 130 sacks potatoes and 262 packages sundries.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 13 days from San Francisco at 1 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Koolau ports at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Maui, Lanai and Molokai, with 32 head cattle, 16 head calves, 10 bags coffee, 41 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Waimea with 11 empty bbls, at 4.25 a. m.

Am. sch. Honolulu, Shaw, from Honolulu in distress at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Mosher, from Puna-hau, at 5.30 p. m.

Monday, July 20.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, from Makukona.

Gaso. Schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Maui and Kohala ports, Kailua and Hilo at 10 a. m. with 2,050 bags sugar.

DEPARTED.

Friday, July 17.
Stmr. Waialeale, Cooke, for Kilauea, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Anahola, at 4 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 3 p. m.

C. T. & M. C. S. Angila, Leach, for London, via Midway and Suez Canal Sw. sp. Thessalus, Lagerkrantz, for Puget Sound in ballast.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Leper Settlement, at 9 p. m.

Monday, July 20.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Cooke, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honolulu, Kaenae, Kihel, Makena and Maalaea at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Hamakua ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Makaweli at 5 p. m. mail and passengers only.

Schr. Ka Moi, for Kohalaale, at 4 p. m.

Swed. ship Thessalus, Lagerkrantz for Royal Roads at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.

Am. bk. Edward May, Hanson, for Makaweli, at 5.30 p. m., to load sugar for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 17.—From Kau: M. A. Lippett, from Kona, Frank Gomes, A. G. Serrao, M. T. Scott and wife, Dr. J. S. Pratt, Mrs. J. E. Goess, Miss Emma Daniels, Mrs. Sarah Kaleohale and child, Mrs. Perry and children, W. W. Chamberlain, Miss Putnam, Mrs. E. C. Ray, T. C. White, Adelaide Freitas, Mrs. V. Rosa (J. K. Nhal, F. L. Leslie; from Maui ports, Sister Bonaventura, Mrs. N. H. Hays, W. H. Cornwell and wife, L. J. Warren, F. Peterson, H. Bortfeld, Mrs. Rewcastle, Dr. Rowat, E. H. Carleton, wife and children, and 60 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 17.—Miss Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and three children, Mrs. Atwood, E. Dreier, Miss Carter.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 18.—S. N. Kenton, Mrs. S. N. Kenton, F. J. Amweg, L. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse, W. H. C. Campbell, A. Humburg, E. H. Paris G. H. Pechea, A. J. Lignoux, Major W. A. Purdy, W. Thompson, W. T. Rawlins, Dr. A. N. Sinclair, E. Glein, Geo. Joe, E. Horner, W. O. Taylor, Geo. C. Beckley Jr., Geo. L. Brown, A. C. Gehr, L. E. Shellburg, Carl Widemann, Mrs. L. J. Beckley, Miss G. Renton, C. B. Wells, Mrs. A. A. Braymer, Mrs. W. Henning, Mrs. A. N. Sinclair, Miss Mae Giles, Frank Davey, J. Hamada, Geo. H. Robertson, J. Hunter Tom Stewart, P. Gibb and wife, Mrs. T. M. C. Cooke, Robt. Horner, Miss Kay Miss Hutchison, H. P. Wood and wife, J. F. Turner and wife, Miss E. Henning, Rev. Kekipi, Rev. Jax Matthews, wife and two children, L. Barkhausen, E. S. Boyd, H. G. Ramsey.

From Maui and Molokai ports per stmr. Lehua, July 18.—Miss Margaret Amalau, Mrs. Maboe and child Mrs. J. F. Dutra.

DEPARTED.

Sunday, July 19.
Per Stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports July 19.—Miss R. McKinnon, C. Kimball, J. A. Palmer, G. Hayvelde, T. Bauman, C. Kraze, J. H. Boie, M. Lorenz, S. Kikishige, S. Chin, Mr. Kun-dum, Miss G. G. Goodacre, Bishop Retarick, J. H. Bennett, K. Kauai, Dr. M. W. O'Connell, Mrs. L. Kamokea, Mrs. S. K. Kahi and 2 children, Rev. S. K. Kahi, M. F. Prosser, C. W. Ashford, E. W. Bennett, A. Moore, Miss A. E. O'Connell, Deck, 35 Japanese and 2 Chinese.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Maui ports,

July 19.—Geo. Pecht, Dr. W. G. Rogers, Miss Scott, Mrs. R. R. Weir, L. Ka-hua and wife, S. E. Kehmo, F. E. Atwater, C. D. Loveland, H. G. Dan-ford, E. Kopke, Rev. S. E. Kekipi, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, M. B. Komatsu, Mr. Ogata, Chang Chow, Sing You, Chung Lai, Mrs. P. Johnson, Miss F. Carter, Miss H. Sorenson, E. Moller and wife, A. R. G. McCormick, W. R. Patterson, wife and 2 children, S. B. Fujiyama, Goo Lip, Mrs. Major Harris, Capt. Johnson, Major Harris, Ad. Coe.

Per stmr. Kauai, July 17, for Kauai ports.—C. M. Lousted, H. J. Carls, Mr. K. Nakapahu, Sussie Aea, A. S. Wilcox and wife, Mrs. Iaukea and servant, Lena Hart and party, Hattie Williams, K. Kamato, Y. Aduchi and 30 deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, for Kalaupapa, July 18, 9 p. m.—Members Board of Health.

Shipping Notes.

The bark Kailani will begin load-ing today.

The steamer Mikahala arrived from Kauai ports yesterday morning.

The Nihau sails for Honokaa and Kukuhaele this evening at 5 o'clock.

The Waialeale will sail this evening at five o'clock for Maui and Hawaii ports.

The Claudine arrived early yester-day morning with a good-sized passen-ger list from Maui ports.

All the steamers of the Inter-Island Steamship Company were in the har-bor yesterday. This does not occur very often.

The bark Andrew Welch is about due at this port. She is now out seven-teen days from San Francisco with a general cargo for Brewer & Co.

It is possible that the City of Peking from San Francisco will make port tomorrow evening, but she is hardly expected until Wednesday morning.

The Ventura is due from the Colon-ies early tomorrow morning. She will carry a large number of passengers from this port if she has the accommo-dations.

The W. H. Dimond is awaiting a car-go of sugar which is to be brought by gasoline schooner Eclipse. As soon as she gets this cargo she will sail for San Francisco.

There has been a lot of talk on the waterfront on the possibilities of a race between the Kinau and the Mauna Loa as they leave on their runs tomorrow at the same time. There are rumors of bets being made which the Wilder men won't touch. The likelihood is that there will be no race although the Mauna Loa may let out a link or two in the way of bait. There never can be a really good test of both boats, if a contest was ever entered into, un-till both are given an overhauling at the same time. As it is the people on the newly cleaned boat have an op-portunity to offer bets on races until the other boat receives a cleaning in the course of time, when most of the bets are hastily withdrawn.

NEW SCHOONER ARRIVES IN HILO

The Wilbert M. Smith, Captain Ross, arrived in Hilo Saturday, July 11, twenty-two days from Fairhaven, with over a million feet of lumber for the Hilo Mercantile Co., and a deck load of piles for the new dock.

The Wilbert L. Smith is in Hilo on her second voyage having made but one previous trip since leaving the ways at Ballard, Wash. She is a trim four masted schooner registering 846 tons gross. She is 204 feet long, and 40 feet 5 inches beam, with a 15 foot hold. She belongs to the Globe Navigation Company—Tribune.

Sugar Ready.

Sugar on Kauai—K S M, 300 bags, V K, 300, Mak, 969, G & R, 37, McB, 22,592, H M, 240, and L P, 180 bags, total, 24,618 bags.

Sugar on Hawaii—Olaa, 14,248; Wala-kea, 6000 Wainaku, 1390, Onomea, 14,000 Pepeekeo, none, Hakalau, 16,000, Honoum 7000, Laupahoehoe, none, Hamakua, 2000, Pauhau, none, Ho-nokaa, 6200, Kukuhaele, 3500, Puna-luu, 7699, Honuapo, 170, Ookala, 600, Kukaiau 4000 Total, 82,087 bags.

New Book Company.

William C. Lyon Company, Limited, has filed its articles of incorporation in the office of the Treasurer. Its pur-poses and objects are buying, selling, manufacturing printing and otherwise generally dealing in books, stationery, periodicals and any and all items in-cidental to a general book selling and stationery business. The capital stock is \$7500 in 250 shares with the privilege of an increase to \$50,000. William C. Lyon takes 225 shares out of the 275 authorized and 250 shares are subscrib-ed. The incorporators with offices held by them respectively are President and manager William C. Lyon, Vice-president A. J. Lyon secretary, Wil-liam F. Lehigh treasurer, Arthur R. Lyon auditor, George E. Morgan. The company acquires the business of Wil-liam C. Lyon at a valuation of \$4000.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the child-ren's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded for immediate and proper treatment is always neces-sary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given accord-ing to directions is the most effectual remedy known. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MASTER AND ATTORNEY

(Continued from Page 4)

DAVIS OPENS UP.

Geo. A. Davis here intervened to say: "This is a petition for approval of ac-counts and I object to the distribution of any of this property. I am here to object as representing three of the heirs."

He went on to speak of having ful-filled his task as master on the ac-counts.

THE ORDER CHALLENGED.

Mr. Brown here questioned the bona-fides of Davis as master by this state-ment:

"There is one thing in that order ap-pointing Mr. Davis as master, where it makes the mother consenting, which is not so."

Judge Gear and Mr. Davis both de-nied Mr. Brown's statement, more par-ticularly where it went on to say that the order was in Davis's handwriting. "I never consented as trustee," Mr. Brown added.

"I treat you as a gentleman," Mr. Davis exclaimed as Mr. Brown pro-ceeded to discuss his mastership, "and I expect you to treat me as a gentle-man. I want that St. James Hotel item to be stricken from the accounts."

CALLED TO ORDER.

Judge Gear found occasion while Mr. Davis was going on to request him to address the court.

Mr. Brown interrupted the continuing address of Mr. Davis to remind the court that the petitioners had not fin-ished their case. He called Mr. Bird.

The witness named responded but Judge Gear wanted first to question Princess Kawananakoa and Miss Alice Campbell, both of whom were sworn in turn without being called to the stand.

Princess Kawananakoa said Mr. Car-ter told her she was entitled to a fourth interest in the estate.

Miss Alice took it as huge fun to appear in a court of law. She laughed so she could scarcely articulate her an-swers. She believed she became the purchaser of the St. James Hotel at the sale. She told also she had a one-fourth interest—did not know whether it was the income or not.

"I signed a paper," she said, archly when asked about the deed. "I did it so it could be sold."

C. T. Bird, an attorney-at-law in California something over twenty years, then gave his evidence. It be-gan with the purchase of the St. James Hotel by the late Mr. Campbell, who the very next day placed its entire management in his hands.

Judge Gear took the matter under ad-visement, the attorneys to file briefs if they liked.

DRUGGIST NEWMAN'S ESTATE.

N. C. Finley, Geo. W. Smith and E. J. Mathews, appraisers of the estate of Edward R. Newman, deceased, have filed an inventory with a total valuation of \$3120.76. The drugs and other stock in trade were appraised at \$494.21, but say there may be other bills. The ap-praisers waive all claim for expenses and compensation for their services.

BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE.

Judge Gear has signed the decree of nullity of marriage granted to Mary L. Peck against Carl R. Peck, with custo-dy of the minor child, Nohea-Oramel Arnold Peck, to the plaintiff. The ground of nullification was that, at the time of the marriage between the parties, defendant had an undivorced wife living. He filed an appearance in court by letter from the mainland, where he remains liable to prosecution for bigamy.

LEFT TOWN PROPERTY.

Mrs. Emilia Leal petitions for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, John Leal, to be issued to herself. The estate consists of land at the north corner of King and Ke-kaulike streets, under lease to A. H. Heen at \$100 a month, and is valued at \$6000. Besides herself the heirs are five adult and three minor children.

HOLDS TO JURISDICTION.

The motion of Henry Smith, trustee under the will of R. W. Holt, to trans-fer the case of reopening the probate of that will made forty years ago from Judge Gear to Judge De Bolt, was de-nied by Judge Gear yesterday. He con-tinued the hearing of the case until Thursday.

TRUSTEE GETS MONEY.

Judge Gear has signed an order di-recting the clerk of the Circuit Court to pay to James E. Fullerton \$1564.59 on deposit belonging to the estate of the late Harry D. Roberts under the terms of a trust deed from the widow of the deceased to the said Fullerton.

GUARDIAN APPOINTED.

Judge De Bolt has appointed Edgar Henriquez guardian of the eight minor children of Margaret V. Carter, de-ceased and A. B. Carter under bond of \$2500 with Lucy K. Peabody as surety.

MORE TIME FOR WRIGHT.

Again the Attorney-General has stipulated that Benjamin Haywood Wright may have more time to file his exceptions to conviction and sentence for embezzlement of public funds. The latest date now given is Saturday next.

INSANITY APPEAL.

Wm. Sumner Ellis has filed his bond, with James E. Fullerton as surety, on appeal from the decree of Judge De Bolt denying the petition to put John K. Sumner under guardianship for in-sanity.

OBEYS HIGHER COURT.

Judge Gear has filed an amended de-crece, according to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, dismissing the in-junction suit of L. Abio vs. C. Bolts "without prejudice."

WANTS HIS MONEY BACK

E. T. Rogers lent \$300 to Miss Flo-rence R. Bush, a Koloa school teacher, two weeks ago yesterday. She want-ed to make a trip to the Coast and he turned the money over to her. A week later he changed his mind and wanted his money back. He didn't get it and so brought suit against the lady in Judge Dickey's court. The case was heard yesterday.

Rogers told his story on the stand. He was the only witness. The woman didn't delay her journey because of the suit and so could not testify. Rogers had no security for his money, nor did he have any evidence of indebtedness. He simply lent the money as a friend because the school teacher said she would pay it back. There may be some-thing more behind the story, but it wasn't brought out at the trial.

Rogers testified that he had lent the \$300 to Miss Bush on July 6th. He said she had put it in the bank and prom-ised to repay it whenever she could. On cross-examination he said that she was a sister of the principal of the Koloa school on Kauai, and that she was an assistant in the school. She was to pay it back within a short time.

"Did she give you a note?" asked Humphreys, the woman's attorney.

"No, I took her word for it."

Rogers said he was earning sixty dollars a month, and that he had saved \$600. He had heard that she wanted the money to go to San Francisco.

"But neither her father or mother or sister knew about it," said the plain-tiff. "I changed my mind and wanted my money back. I wanted some se-curity, some document to show that she had the money."

"The \$300 was deposited in Bishop & Co.'s bank and the bankers had been named as garnishees. Judge Dickey held for the defendant and assessed the costs against the man who wanted his money back. He gave notice of ap-pel. But Miss Bush still has the money at her disposal."

SAID THE SALMON WERE BAD.

Judge Dickey also heard a suit on a draft for salmon. H. Levi & Co. sold fifty cases of salmon to Ah Tong, through their local agent, E. J. Walker. The draft for \$165 was not paid and had been assigned to F. E. Thompson who brought the suit. Ah Tong claimed that the salmon were bad and un-merchandiseable and "were fermented, malodorous and decaying."

Walker testified that he had not sold the salmon as "No. 1" salmon but as "No. 2." He testified also that he had agreed to make good all cans that were spoiled in excess of one to a case. He also said that when a can was swelled decomposition had set in. One or two cans of bad salmon were exhibited in court. Walker denied that he had been told that the salmon were bad and un-merchandiseable, and also denied that he had offered to sell the goods for the Chinese on Maui, knowing they were unfit for food. He explained that dry tins lacked oil, and said that he had used some of the same brand of salmon on his own table.

The defendant testified that he had told Walker the salmon were no good and declined to pay for them. Another Chinese to whom had been sold one of the fifty cases said that he had returned the goods because they were not fit to eat.

Judge Dickey found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$189.90 which included interest.

THE LAND COURT OFFICERS

The Republican Central Committee held a meeting at four o'clock yester-day afternoon and decided upon the men to be appointed to fill the offices of the land court created by the Legis-lature. In accordance with the request of the committee Judge Weaver yester-day evening announced the officers of his court.

William Savidge was appointed reg-istrar of the Court of Land Registration; Robert N. Boyd was appointed deputy and clerk and Lot Kaulukou, Jr., has been made clerk in the deputy's office. Judge Weaver states that he will not appoint the civil engineer until after his return from the mainland in Sep-tember.

William Savidge, who was recom-mended by the committee in place of C. R. Buckland who is disqualified by reason of the five years' residence clause, is well known as the clerk of the Senate during both the regular and special sessions. He is a real estate agent and notary and has an office on Merchant street.

Robert N. Boyd formerly a Home Ruler, is to be the deputy registrar of the court, or clerk. He also received the unanimous endorsement of the committee. Boyd was formerly road engineer under Supt. Boyd and was dis-missed by Supt. Cooper for alleged ir-regularities. The Republican Commit-tee for a time insisted that he be re-instated but nothing was done. A com-mittee waited upon Cooper to get his reasons for the dismissal and after that nothing more was said or done. The salary for the office is small, only \$75 per month but Boyd is quoted as say-ing that the land court is a good thing to be in as it has the biggest approp-riation for expenses of any depart-ment in the government. The sum is \$15,000.

Lot Kaulukou has just returned from California. He attended St. Mary's School in California and won a prize in elocu-tion.

Geo. Thilen is to be the stenographe-r. He held a similar position in the House of Representatives during both sessions.

The officers of this new court will have a snap for a few months at least. The salaries begin on July 1st of this year, though it is doubtful if the court is organized for two or three months. Judge Weaver goes to Boston to study the Torrens system in Massachusetts and will not return for several months. In the meantime the salaries go on.

The two years' salaries appropriated are: Salary of Judge of Land Reg-istration Court, \$6,000, salary of regis-

trar of Land Registration Court, \$5,500; salary of civil engineer Land Reg-istration Court, \$4,800; salaries of two clerks at \$75, \$3,600; salary of stenog-rapher Land Registration Court, \$4,800.

KAUAI SHIPPING.

Barkentine Puako at Makaweli dis-charging. Has 1150 tons out.

Barkentine R. Hind at Elele loading sugar. Has 10,000 bags aboard.

Kauai Sugar: K. S. M., 2000; V. K., 300; Mak., 969; G. R., 37; McB., 17,287; H. M., 240; B., 420; Total, 21,315.

College Hills Lots.

Some very choice lots in Manoa Val-ley are offered for sale, at very reason-able prices and on easy terms. These lots command a splendid view of the mountains and ocean. Artesian water on premises. Any person desiring as-sistance in building can make arrange-ments with the trustees of Oahu Col-lege for a loan at reasonable rate of interest. For particulars regarding terms, maps, etc., call on the treasurer at 404 Judd building.

Sugar, Electric and Mining Machinery For Sale

One Quadruple Yar Yan EVAPORA-TOR.

One VACUUM PAN, 7 feet diam-eter, 8 feet deep.

One CORLISS ENGINE, 18"x42". Five 600-gallon Brass CLARIFIER COILS.

One 60 H P Edison Bipolar 500 VOLT GENERATOR.

One 50 H P Port Wayne DIRECT CURRENT MOTOR.

One 50 H P ELECTRIC LOCOMO-TIVE.

8,500 feet (3,412 lbs.) No. 6 COPPER WIRE with hangers, insulators, etc.

One 10x12 Fly Wheel AIR COMPRES-SOR.

Four Sullivan ROCK DRILLS.

Two Double ROCK DRILLS.

Two American Pump Co 63x12 direct acting AIR COMPRESSORS.

Two Speed Regulating PUMP GOV-ERNORS.

One 36 inch VENTILATING FAN.

Two W. I. LIGHT WEIGHT PUL-LEYS 65 in diameter, 12 1/2" face.

One 11 H P Union GASOLINE EN-GINE with 6 inch CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.

One Hercules GASOLINE HOIST with double Engine, 7 1/2" inch Cylinder, 8 inch Stroke.

One Duplex Worthington CIRCULA-TING PUMP.

One T. C. Austin ROCK CRUSHER ENGINE.

One 10 Tyle FOWLER CULTIVA-TOR.

One Fowler STEAM SCOOP and spares.

For further particulars and prices apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
Limited

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

T. MATSUDA OF KOLOA, KAUAI.

The undersigned has this day taken possession of the place of business of T. Matsuda, of Koloa, Island of Kauai, under and by virtue of a certain deed of assignment for the benefit of cred-itors dated the 13th day of July, 1903. All claims against the said T. Matsuda must be presented to the undersigned at his office at Koloa, Island of Kauai, within sixty days from date.

LOUIS KAHLBAUM,
Assignee of T. Matsuda.
Koloa, Kauai, July 13th, 1903.
2504—July 21, 28, Aug. 4, 11, 18.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, John T. Unea, hav-ing been duly appointed Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Kilikina Unea, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Kilikina Unea, deceased, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, whether such claims be secured by mortgage or otherwise, at the office of Smith & Lewis, Room 206 Judd Build-ing, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 17th, 1903.

JOHN T. UNEA,
Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Kilikina Unea, de-ceased.

Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, Judd Building, Honolulu, attorneys for Administrator.
2505—